

March 1, 2002

Amanda DeSantis Montgomery Watson Harza, Inc. 335 Phoenixville Pike Malvern, PA 19355

Re:

Results of Geophysical Surveys Honeywell International Facility Claymont, DE

Dear Amanda:

Earth Resources Technology, Inc. (ERT) performed electromagnetic (EM) and GPR surveys at the above referenced site on Wednesday, February 27, 2002. These surveys were conducted at two separate sites to determine the locations of specific features and targets. EM surveys were conducted at Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) 19 and 20. The EM surveys were conducted to determine the location of buried metallic objects such as gas cylinders and under ground storage tanks (USTs). The GPR surveys were conducted at SWMUs 19 and 20 to better define any anomalies that were located during the EM survey. The goal of the GPR survey was to better define the location and depths of the buried objects.

## 1.0 Principle And Instrumentation

The Geonics EM31 was used for the electromagnetic survey. The EM31 measures the changes in the ground conductivity using a patented electromagnetic inductive technique that makes the measurements without electrodes or ground contact. The unit of conductivity used is millisiemens per meter (mS/m). Conductivity changes are used to infer the geological variations, or groundwater contamination. The EM31 has two analog meters, which display the quadrature-phase (conductivity) and inphase components, respectively. Inphase measurements are the ratio of the induced secondary magnetic field to the primary magnetic field in parts per thousand (ppt). The inphase component is especially useful for searching for buried metal drums, pipes, and other ferrous and non-ferrous metallic debris. The effective depth of exploration of the equipment is about twenty (20) ft.

The pulseEKKO 1000 radar from Sensors & Software, Inc. was used to conduct the GPR survey. During the survey, the device radiates a 450 MHz electromagnetic wave from a transmitter antenna into the earth and receives at a receiving antenna the reflection of the wave from subsurface interfaces at which changes in the electrical properties (dielectric permittivity and electrical conductivity) of the subsurface materials occur. Dielectric permittivity controls wave speed; and conductivity determines the signal attenuation. Radar reflections occur when the radio waves encounter a change in the velocity or attenuation. The bigger the change in properties the more signal reflected. These properties are sometimes controlled by water in the material, hence by the porosity and quantity of dissolved solids in the water. Metallic objects usually exhibit strong subsurface reflection character due to their high electrical impedance, or contrast, versus surrounding soil or fill. Depth of penetration of the radar signal is inversely proportional to the

conductivity of the soil. As a result, electrically resistive earth materials such as coarse-grained, unsaturated sediments allow a deeper radar penetration than the conductive finer-grained soils such as clay and silt. Similarly, reinforced concrete and shallow groundwater are conductive and thus attenuate the radar signals.

## 2.0 SHMU 19

## 2.1 Field Design and Operation

The goal of the survey was to locate areas within a pre-determined site that may contain buried metallic objects such as gas cylinders and USTs. The suspect grid for SHMU 19 is located near the BF3 plant area. The area was for the most part was paved asphalt and flat with minor immovable obstructions. As shown in Figure 1, the survey was conducted along a grid that was based on a Cartesian coordinate system with fiducial marks every 5 ft. The grid was 45 ft by 325 ft. For example, the origin of the coordinate system on the grid is located adjacent to the railroad tracks in the northwest corner of the designated site and has the coordinates {100, 100}. During the data collection, the EM31 was set in a manual mode with readings collected at 5-ft centers along each survey line in both quadrature-phase and inphase.

Figure 2 shows the location of the GPR survey lines. The inphase contour map (discussed at Section 2.2) is shown here as background. The collection of the GPR data was performed by pulling the antenna along each grid line while the positions of each radar reading were recorded with an odometer attached to a survey wheel. The odometer was set up such that one radar reading would be acquired every 0.05 m (0.164 ft). Because the subject property is underlain by the artificial fill or clay/silt/sand, the average velocity of the radar is estimated around 0.1 m (0.328 ft) per nanosecond (ns). The time range was thus selected as 70 ns and would allow a penetration depth of about 10 ft. The GPR data were recorded digitally in a portable computer for instant display and subsequent processing.

# 2.2 Results and Interpretations

In Figure 3, the EM anomalies are shown with the highest readings in orange and the lowest readings in blue. Background readings fall between the orange and blue colors. Note that the low or high conductivity/inphase values are not absolute, but relative, reflecting a deviation from the background values. The positive or negative values reflect the change of the dipole orientation of the local electromagnetic field. Both the high and low deviations are used to locate buried materials. There are several large anomalies in the grid area that is associated with known surface features. Anomaly E along the north edge of Figure 3 is associated with the railroad tracks on the property. Anomaly F of Figure 3 is associated with a large tank on the ground surface. Anomaly G of Figure 3 is associated with large trucks on the property. There are several anomalous readings that show up on Figure 3 that cannot be accounted for by surface features and therefore are areas of concern for buried metallic objects. Anomaly A of Figure 3 is in the area of concern for a suspected UST. Anomalies B and C are linear anomalies and may represent possible underground pipelines. Anomaly B may correspond to one utility but C to two utility lines. Anomaly D may be another area of concern for buried metallic objects.

Figures 4 through 7 present several selected GPR profiles that were acquired during the geophysical survey (see Figure 2 for their locations). Along these GPR profiles, the horizontal axis represents the horizontal distance in ft; while the left vertical axis represents the two-way travel time in ns and the right vertical axis the depth in ft (converted using the assumed velocity of 0.328 ft/ns). A GPR profile is made of individual traces that have peaks and valleys. The peaks of radar signals represent different interfaces

in the subsurface encountered by the penetrating signals. Connecting and coloring the peaks and valleys of successive traces creates a GPR profile. As shown in the profiles, the red reflections represent the peaks of individual traces with the highest amplitudes; while the blue reflections are the valleys of individual traces with the lowest amplitudes. The red color is replaced by dark gray of varying degrees for the lower peak amplitudes; and the blue by white for varying degrees of higher valley amplitudes. The red and blue reflections, as discussed in Section 1.0, are created by interfaces with higher dielectric contrasts.

Figure 4 shows GPR profile A-A' that was acquired across EM anomaly A and B. Corresponding to Anomaly A, strong, "ringing" but flat reflections occur at the distances between 18 ft and 28 ft at the depth of 2 ft. On top of the "ringing" reflections is a reflector typical of a reinforced concrete slab. Corresponding to Anomaly B is a hyperbolic reflector typical of a pipe at the distance of 39 ft at the depth of 2 ft. In addition, strong but somewhat chaotic reflections occur at the depths less than 2 ft at the distances between 3 ft and 15 ft, between 28.5 ft and 35 ft, and between 49 ft and 56 ft, respectively. These reflections are typical of buried debris or foundations.

Profile B-B' crossed EM anomaly A in the direction perpendicular to A-A' (Figure 5). Beneath a reinforced concrete slab, ringing but flat reflections occur between 18 ft and 27 ft at the depth of 2 ft. The reflections correspond in location to Anomaly A and the ringing reflections on A-A'. The ringing reflections may represent the suspected UST. However, the flat characteristics of the reflections suggest that they may represent a foundation structure unless the UST has a flat top surface. A weak hyperbolic reflector is also identified on B-B' at the distance of 3 ft at the depth of 1 ft.

Figure 6 presents two GPR profiles, C-C' and D-D' acquired across EM anomaly D. Strong, ringing and flat reflections occur on both profiles with concrete slabs on the top. These reflections are similar to the ringing reflections on A-A' and B-B'. They may represent a possible flattop UST or foundation structure. Profile E-E' ran across linear EM anomaly C (Figure 7). Two pipe-like reflectors are identified at the locations corresponding to Anomaly C. Ringing reflectors are also identified near the end of E-E' and may represent foundations.

In order to interpret the 2-dimensional, vertical GPR profile data in a 3-dimensional perspective, EKKO Mapper Software, developed by Sensors and Software was used. Using this software, GPR profiles are gridded and the data gaps between grid lines are extrapolated. A 3-D block is created from this data. The 3-D block can be viewed and displayed as time or depth slices. Each slice takes the form of a contour map of reflection amplitudes. Figure 8 shows two timeslices of the data set. The colors on the maps show averaged, enveloped amplitudes of radar reflections over an interval of two-way travel time (in nannoseconds, or ns) of the radar signal. Migration, noise filtering, and background subtraction were also applied to the data sets. Many timeslices (1 to 2 ns, 2 to 3 ns,..., 14 to 15 ns) were created and analyzed by ERT, but only two are shown in this report (others did not show anything significantly different from these two). Site features and the grid are also shown.

Figure 8 shows five areas of concern labeled GA, GB, GC, GD, and GE. Anomaly GA represents the strong but chaotic reflections at the distances between 3 ft and 15 ft. Based on the fact that the areas of strong amplitude (white) constitute a narrow strip enclosing a square, the anomaly may represent foundation walls. Anomaly GB corresponds to the ringing reflections identified on A-A' (Figure 4) and B-B' (Figure 5). Because it is located in the area of concern of a possible UST and there is a corresponding EM anomaly (A), the anomaly may represent a UST that has a flat top surface. Anomaly GC is a linear anomaly and corresponds to the pipe reflector identified on A-A'. Its location matches that of EM anomaly B. The anomaly most likely represents a utility line. Anomaly GD corresponds to the strong but chaotic reflections at the distances between 49 and 56 ft on A-A' (Figure 4). It may represent buried debris or abandoned foundation. Anomaly GE does not have any corresponding GPR profile on

display. However, the review of the GPR profiles in this area reveals strong but chaotic reflections. Therefore, the anomaly may represent an area with abandoned foundation or buried debris.

#### 3.0 SHMU 20

#### 3.1 Field Design and Operation

The goal of the survey was to locate areas within a pre-determined site that may contain buried metallic objects such as gas cylinders and USTs. The suspect area for SHMU 20 is located near the BF3 plant area. The area was for the most part was paved asphalt and flat with minor immovable obstructions. As shown in Figure 9, the survey was conducted along a grid that was based on a Cartesian coordinate system with fiducial marks every 5 ft. The grid for the EM survey was 80 ft by 60 ft. During the data collection, the EM31 was set in a manual mode with readings collected at 5-ft centers along each survey line in both quadrature-phase and inphase.

The GPR grid extended another 15 ft to the east of the EM grid (Figure 10). This was done to cover an anomaly identified with the GPR on the eastern edge of the original EM grid. The inphase contour map was also shown on the map as background. The collection of the GPR data was performed by pulling the antenna along each grid line while the positions of each radar reading were recorded with an odometer attached to a survey wheel. The odometer was set up such that one radar reading would be acquired every 0.05 m (0.164 ft). Because the subject property is underlain by the artificial fill or clay/silt/sand, the average velocity of the radar is estimated around 0.1 m (0.328 ft) per nanosecond (ns). The time range was thus selected as 70 ns and would allow a penetration depth of about 10 ft. The GPR data were recorded digitally in a portable computer for instant display and subsequent processing.

# 3.2 Results and Interpretations

In Figure 11, the EM anomalies are shown with the highest readings in orange and the lowest readings in blue. There are several large anomalies in the grid area that is associated with known surface features. Anomaly C along the north edge of Figure 11 is associated with trucks on the property. Anomaly B of Figure 11 is associated with a concrete pad on the ground surface. Anomaly A shows up as anomalous readings on both the quadrature and in-phase maps and can not be explained by any surface features.

Figures 12 and 13 present GPR profiles that were acquired during the geophysical survey. The location of the GPR profiles are shown in Figure 10 and labeled as A-A' and B-B'. Both profiles crossed EM anomaly A. On profile A-A' (Figure 12) there are strong reflections form 0 ft to 26 ft representing disturbed areas at a depth of 2 ft to 3 ft. The concrete pad at the end of A-A' also creates strong reflections. On profile B-B' (Figure 13), the strong reflections from 0 ft to 32 ft correspond to the strong reflections representing disturbed areas as identified on A-A'. The reflections occur at the depth from 1 to 3 ft. These strong reflections on both A-A' and B-B' appear to be continuous and therefore may not represent isolated objects. They may be buried material laid out as layers. A pipe-like reflector is also identified on B-B' at a distance of 85 ft and a depth of 2 ft. In addition, Figure 13 shows that there is a relatively undisturbed area from 33 ft to 78 ft where no material is buried. Strong reflections occur less than 2 ft in depth at the end of B-B'.

Figure 14 presents four GPR time slice maps (0-5, 5-10, 10-15, and 15-20ns) of the area of concern for SWMU 20. This figure is used to show how the average amplitude changes with depth. These figures show four areas of concern labeled GF, GG, GH, and GI. Anomaly GF encompasses the bottom third of all the maps and shows the highest amplitude reflections of the surveyed area. The anomaly corresponds to the areas labeled as "Disturbed Area?" on Figure 12 and Figure 13. This feature shows up best on

maps B and C and represents an area of concern for buried material. Because this area corresponds to EM anomaly A, it may represent a landfill material.

Anomaly GG is associated with the known concrete pad (Figure 14). Anomaly GH refers to the two linear features that cross the surveyed area and are linked to two metal grates. This anomaly most likely represents buried pipes. Anomaly GI that shows up best on Map B corresponds to the strong reflections observed at the end of B-B' and may be an area of concern for buried objects.

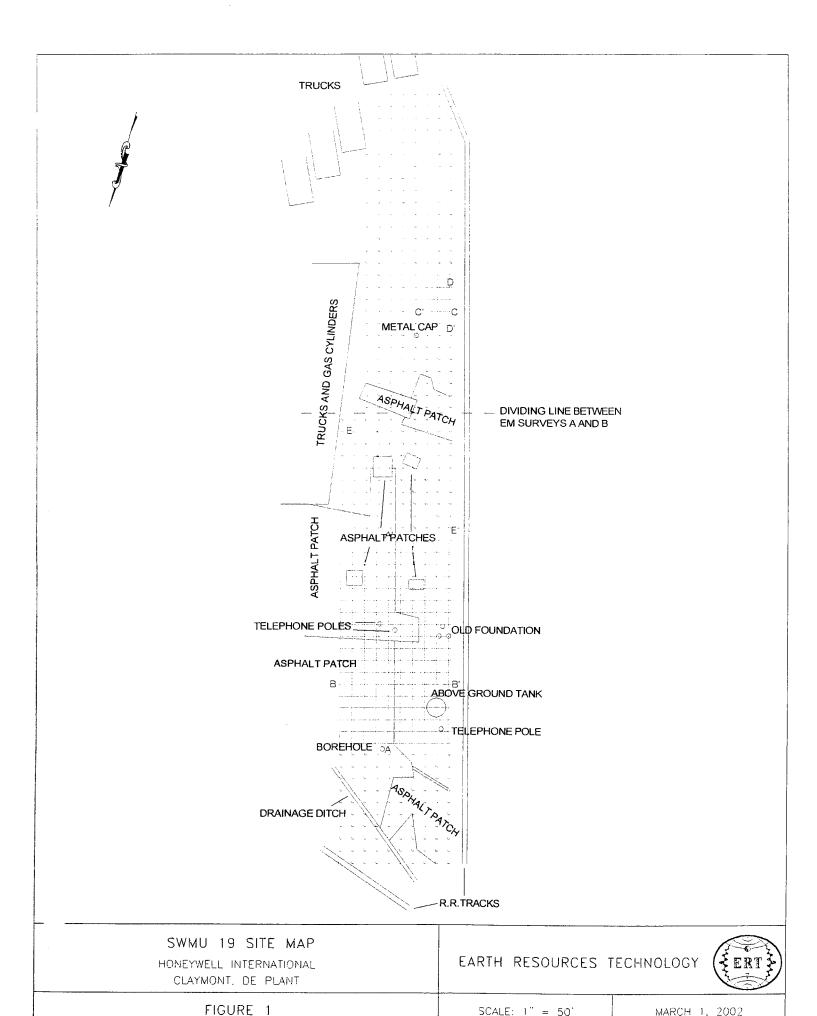
#### 4.0 CLOSING

The field procedures and interpretative methodologies used in this project are consistent with standard, recognized practices in similar geophysical investigations. The correlation of geophysical responses with probable subsurface features is based on the past results of similar surveys although it is possible that some variation could exist at this site. This warranty is in lieu of all other warranties either implied or expressed. **ERT** assumes no responsibility for interpretations made by others based on work performed by, or recommendations made by, **ERT**.

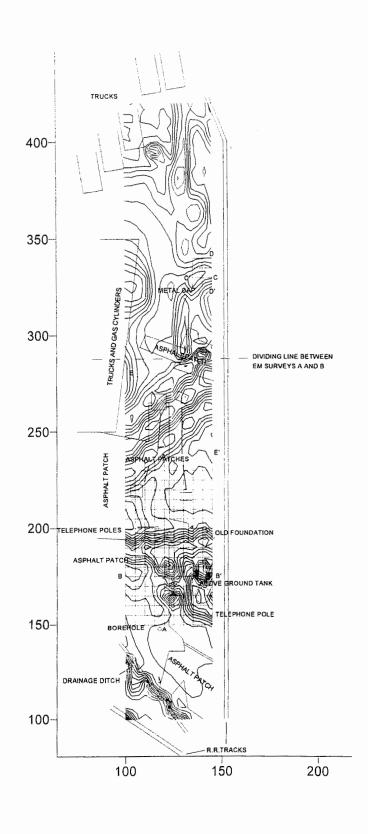
Sincerely,

Earth Resources Technology, Inc.

Peter H. Li, Ph.D., P.G. Principal Geophysicist

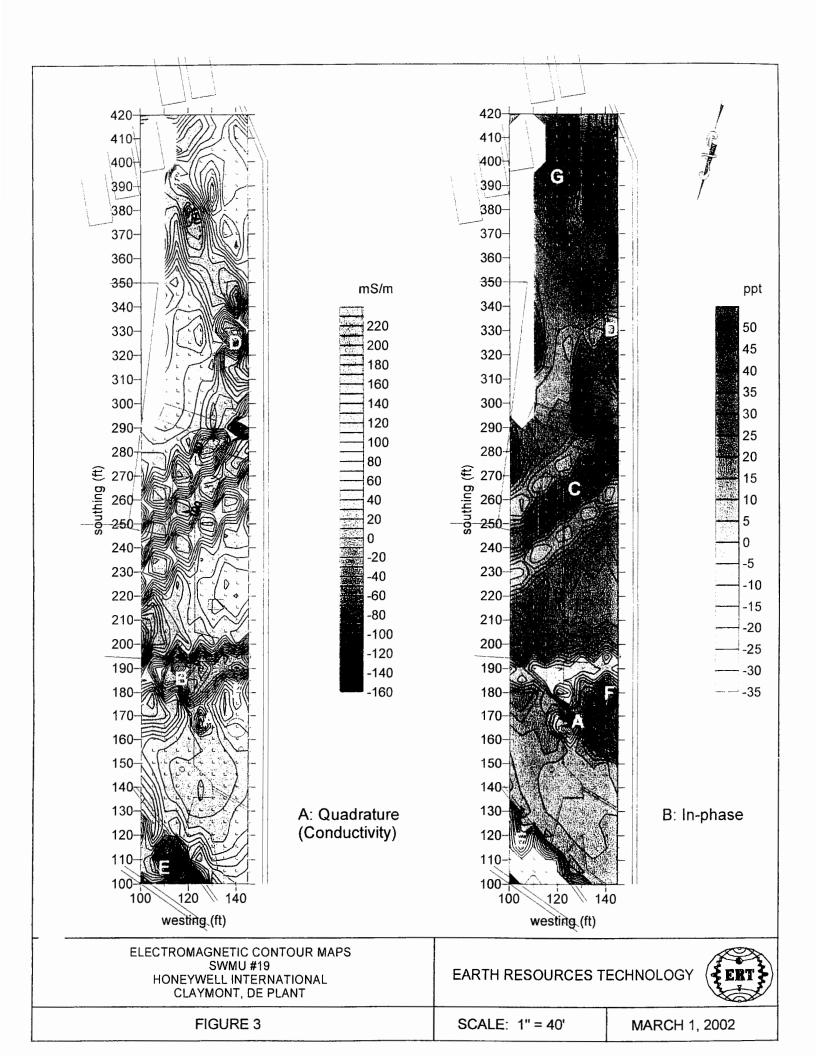


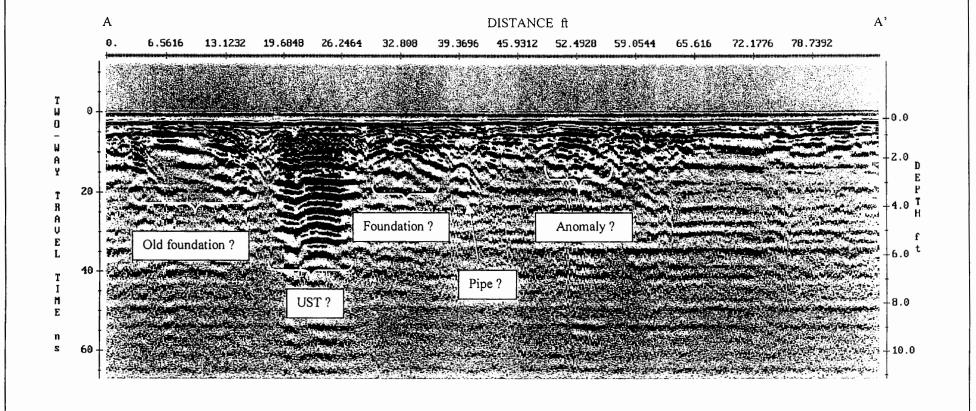
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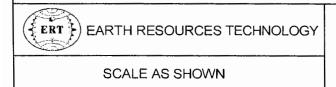


SWMU 19 GPR LINES HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL CLAYMONT, DE PLANT



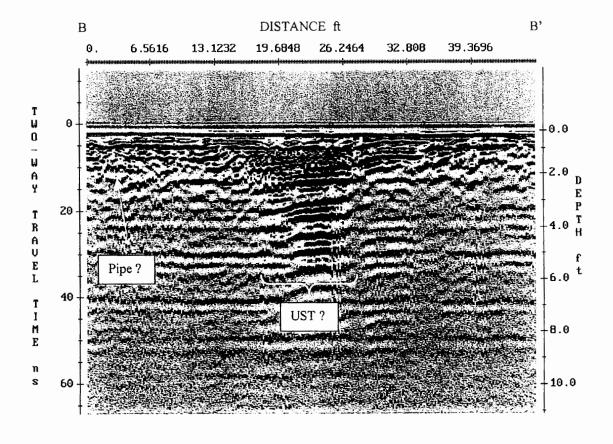






GPR PROFILE A-A' SWMU 19 GPR SURVEY HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL PLANT CLAYMONT, DE

FIGURE 4



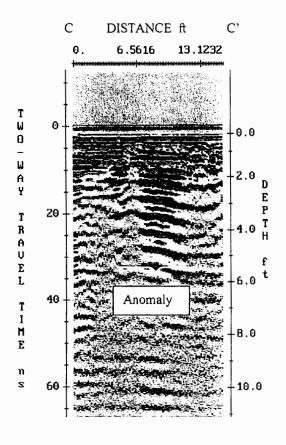
ERT

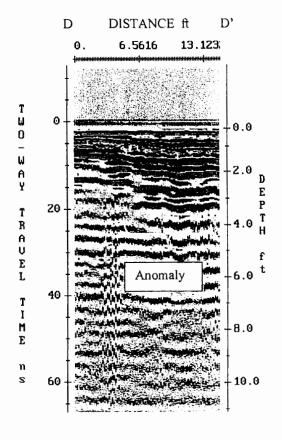
EARTH RESOURCES TECHNOLOGY

SCALE AS SHOWN

GPR PROFILE B-B' SWMU 19 GPR SURVEY HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL PLANT CLAYMONT, DE

FIGURE 5



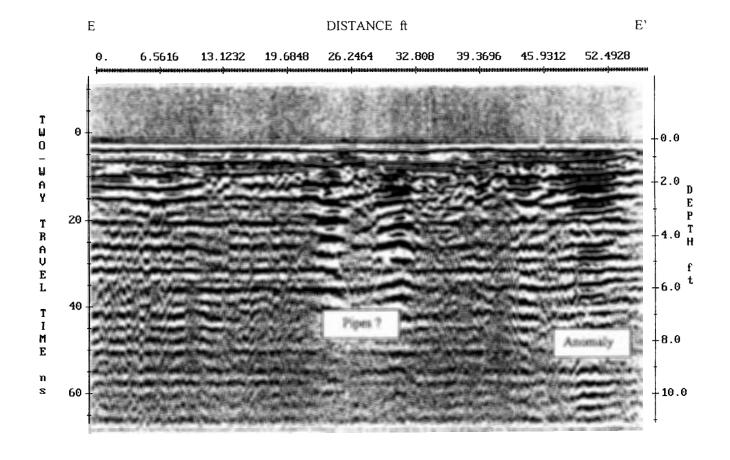


EARTH RESOURCES TECHNOLOGY

SCALE AS SHOWN

GPR PROFILES C-C' AND D-D' SWMU 19 GPR SURVEY HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL PLANT CLAYMONT, DE

FIGURE 6

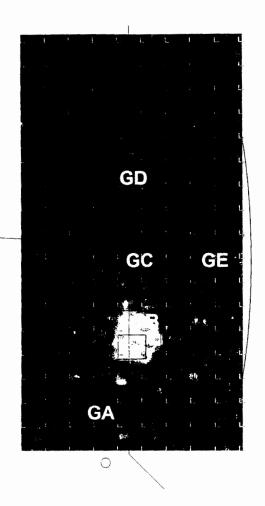


ERT EARTH RESOURCES TECHNOLOGY

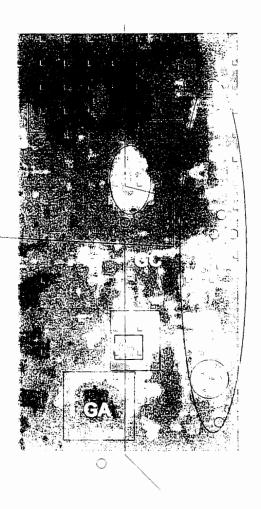
SCALE AS SHOWN

GPR PROFILE E-E' SWMU 19 GPR SURVEY HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL PLANT CLAYMONT, DE

FIGURE 7



A. AVERAGE AMPLITUDE 0-10ns



B. AVERAGE AMPLITUDE 10-20ns



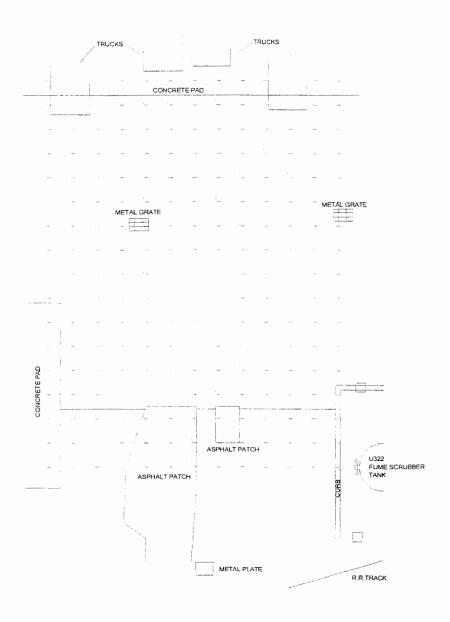
0 250(500(750100(125(150)17500

AVERAGE AMPLITUDE (mV)

GPR TIME SLICE MAP 10-20 ns SWMU 19 HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL CLAYMONT, DE PLANT



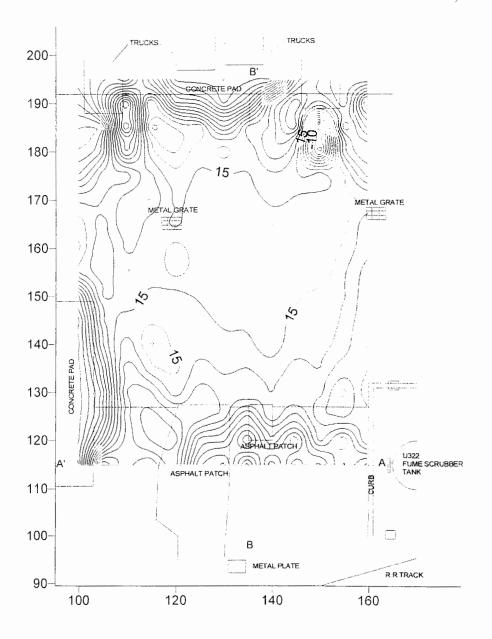




SWMU 20 SITE MAP HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL CLAYMONT, DE PLANT

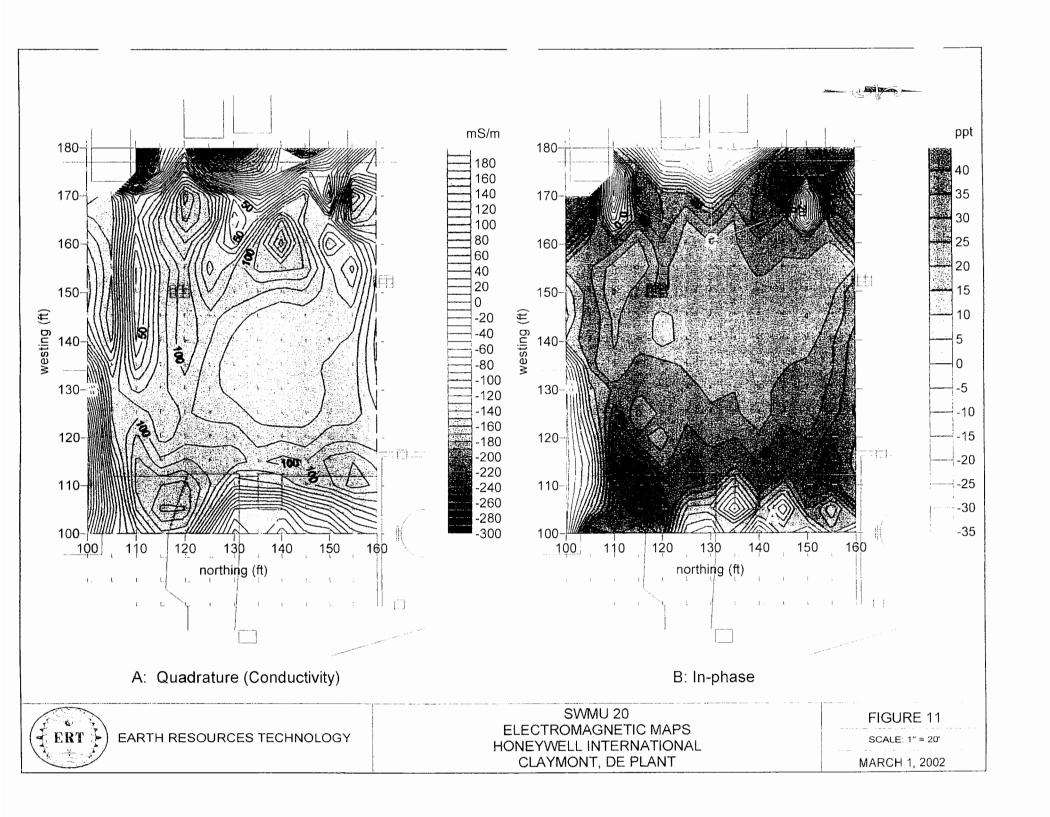


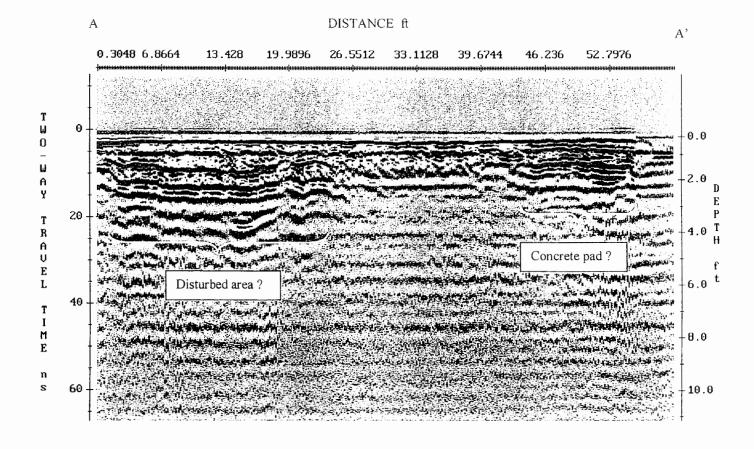




SWMU 20 GPR LINE BASE MAP HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL CLAYMONT, DE PLANT





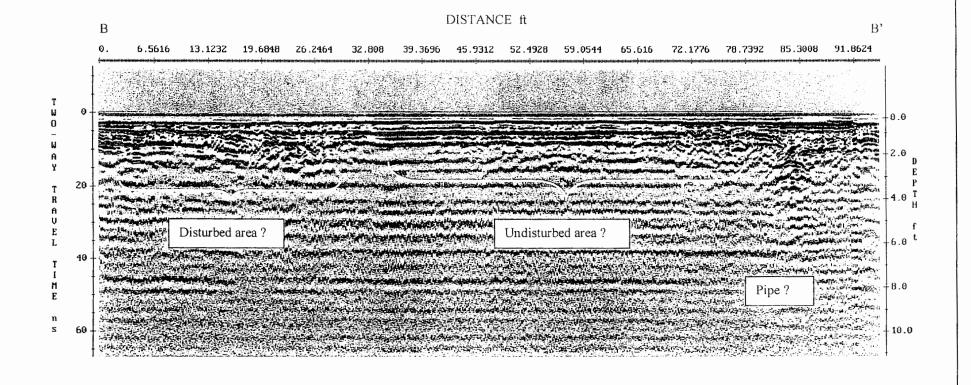


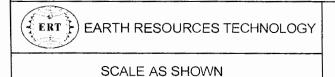
ERT EARTH RESOURCES TECHNOLOGY

SCALE AS SHOWN

GPR PROFILE A-A'
SWMU 20 GPR SURVEY
HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL PLANT
CLAYMONT, DE

FIGURE 12





GPR PROFILE B-B' SWMU 20 GPR SURVEY HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL PLANT CLAYMONT, DE

FIGURE 13

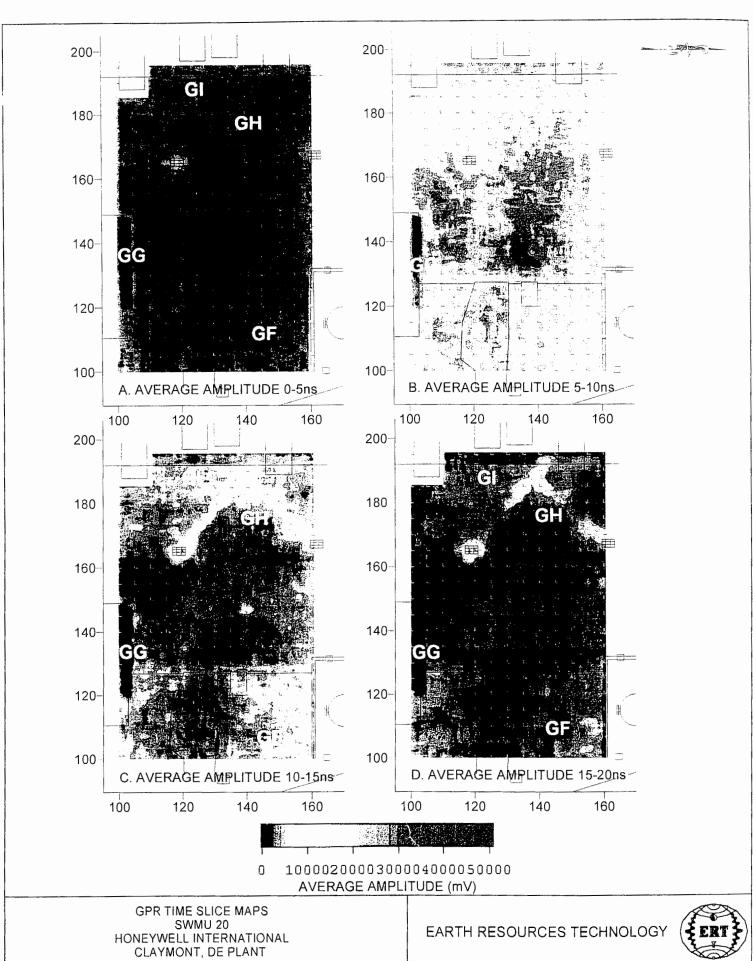
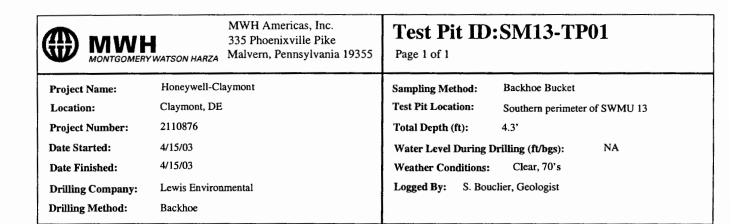
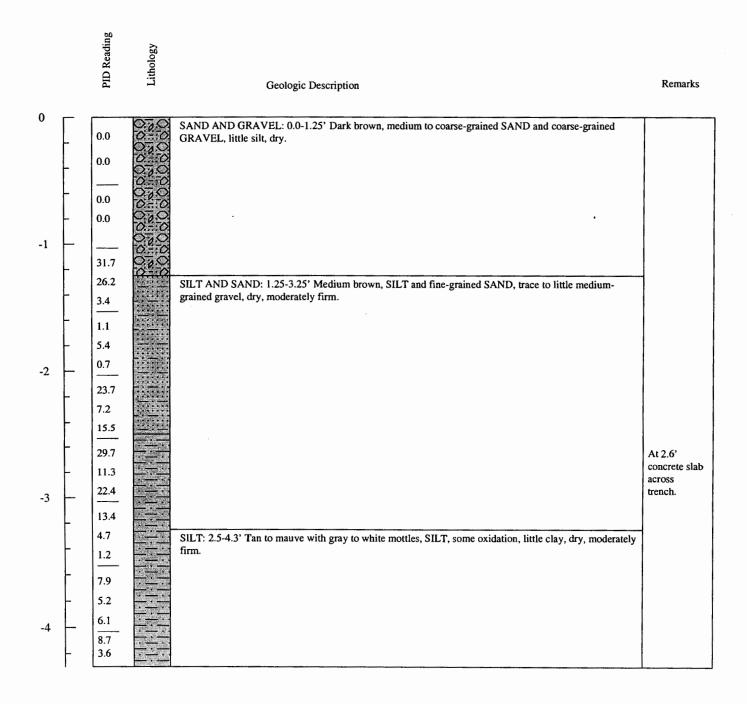


FIGURE 14



# APPENDIX C TEST PIT LITHOLOGIC LOGS







MWH Americas, Inc. 335 Phoenixville Pike Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355

Test Pit ID:SM13-TP02

Page 1 of 1

**Project Name:** 

Honeywell-Claymont

Location:

Claymont, DE

**Project Number:** 

2110876 4/15/03

Date Started: Date Finished:

4/15/03

**Drilling Company:** 

Lewis Environmental

**Drilling Method:** 

Backhoe

Sampling Method:

Backhoe Bucket

**Test Pit Location:** 

Across Geophysics Boundary

Total Depth (ft):

3.0'

Water Level During Drilling (ft/bgs):

NA

Weather Conditions:

Clear, 70's

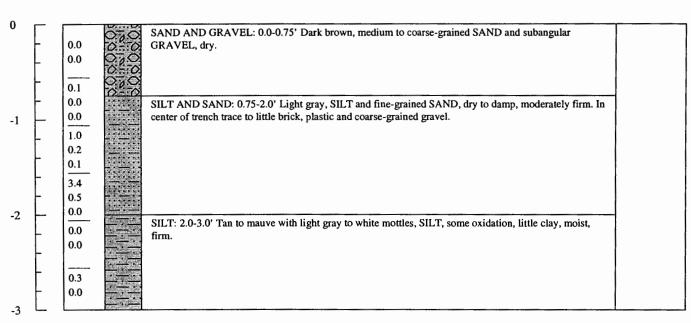
Logged By:

S. Bouclier, Geologist

PID Reading Lithology

Geologic Description

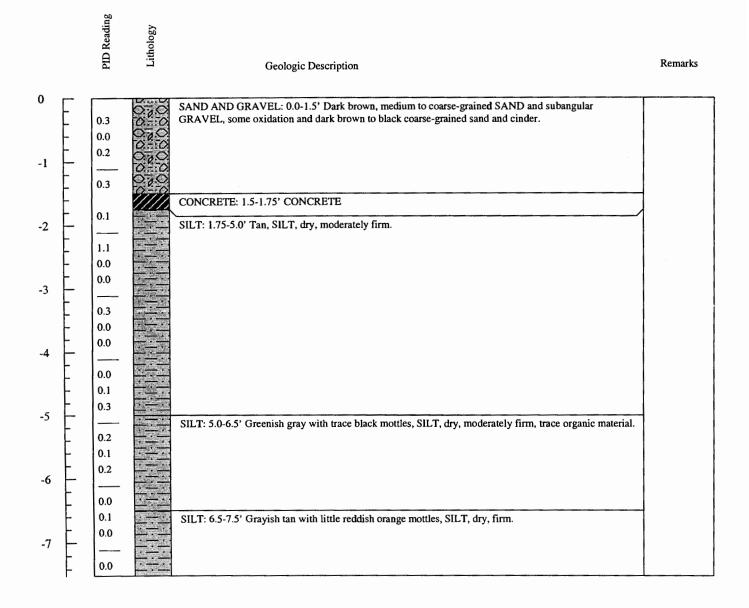
Remarks



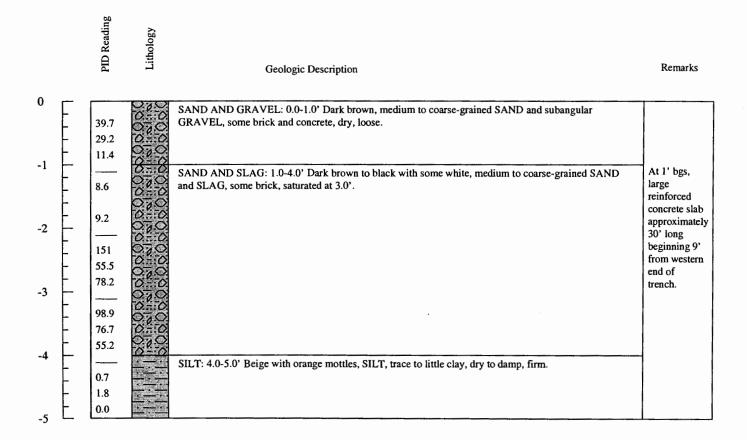
MWH MONTGOMERY W		Test Pit ID:SM13-TP03 Page 1 of 1
Location: Project Number: Date Started: Date Finished: Drilling Company:	Honeywell-Claymont Claymont, DE 2110876 4/15/03 4/15/03 Lewis Environmental Backhoe	Sampling Method: Backhoe Bucket  Test Pit Location: Across Geophysics Boundary  Total Depth (ft): 1.5'  Water Level During Drilling (ft/bgs): NA  Weather Conditions: Clear, 80's  Logged By: S. Bouclier, Geologist

•		PID Reading	Lithology	Geologic Description	Remarks
0	Γ		0.0	SAND AND GRAVEL: 0.0-1.0' Dark brown, medium to coarse-grained SAND and subangular	
	H	0.1	0.0	GRAVEL, dry.	
	F	0.0	000		1 1
	L	0.4	0=:0		Refusal at
	Γ	3.1	0 -0		1.5', thick
	r	5.0	0.00		concrete slab
-1	_	0.8	00		that extends
	L	53.2	000	SAND AND GRAVEL: 1.0-1.5' Dark brown, medium to coarse-grained SAND and fine to medium-	entire length
	Γ	41.7	200	grained subangular GRAVEL, dry.	of trench.
	<b> </b>	11.2	0 0		

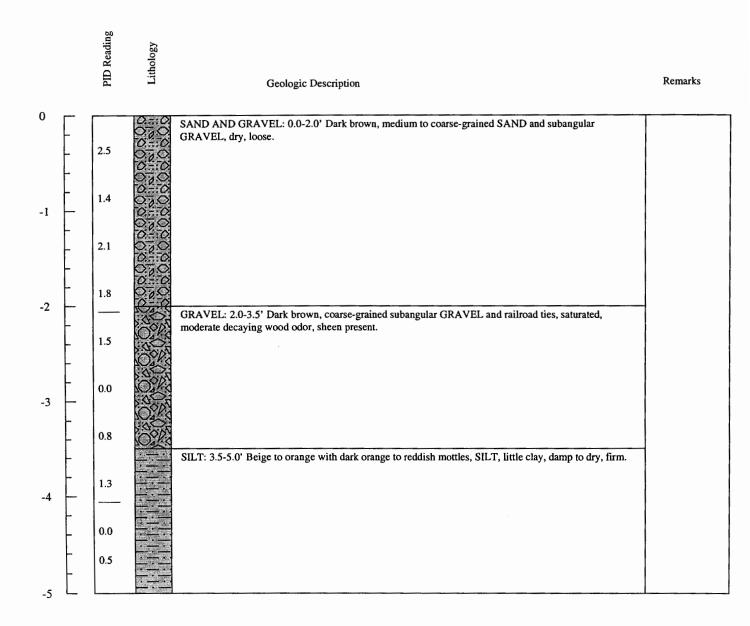
<b>₩</b> MWH	MWH Americas, Inc. 335 Phoenixville Pike WATSON HARZA Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355	Test Pit ID:SM13-TP04 Page 1 of 1
Project Name:	Honeywell-Claymont	Sampling Method: Backhoe Bucket
Location:	Claymont, DE	Test Pit Location: Across Geophysics Boundary
Project Number:	2110876	Total Depth (ft): 7.5'
Date Started:	4/15/03	Water Level During Drilling (ft/bgs): NA
Date Finished:	4/15/03	Weather Conditions: Clear, 70's
Drilling Company:	Lewis Environmental	Logged By: S. Bouclier, Geologist
Drilling Method:	Backhoe	

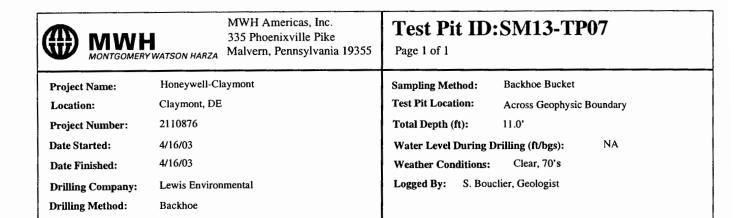


MONTGOMER	MWH Americas, Inc. 335 Phoenixville Pike Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355	Test Pit ID:SM13-TP05 Page 1 of 1		
Project Name:	Honeywell-Claymont	Sampling Method: Backhoe Bucket		
Location:	Claymont, DE	Test Pit Location: Estimated Location of Buried Drums		
Project Number:	2110876	Total Depth (ft): 5.0'		
Date Started:	4/29/03	Water Level During Drilling (ft/bgs): NA		
Date Finished:	4/29/03	Weather Conditions: Clear, 70's		
Drilling Company:	Lewis Environmental	Logged By: S. Bouclier, Geologist		
Drilling Method:	Backhoe			



MWI MONTGOMER	MWH Americas, Inc. 335 Phoenixville Pike Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355	Test Pit ID:SM13-TP06 Page 1 of 1	
Project Name:	Honeywell-Claymont	Sampling Method: Backhoe Bucket	
Location:	Claymont, DE	Test Pit Location: Northern Perimeter of SWMU	
Project Number:	2110876	Total Depth (ft): 5.0'	
Date Started:	4/29/03	Water Level During Drilling (ft/bgs): NA	
Date Finished:	4/29/03	Weather Conditions: Clear, 70's	
Drilling Company:	Lewis Environmental	Logged By: S. Bouclier, Geologist	
Drilling Method:	Backhoe	·	





PID Reading Lithology Remarks Geologic Description 0 SAND AND GRAVEL: 0.0-2.0' Dark brown, medium to coarse-grained SAND and subangular 961 GRAVEL, dry, loose. 322 1067 915 -2 SILT: 2.0-10.0' Tan with reddish mottles, SILT, little clay, dry, firm, some black staining. At 7.0', lense 564 of gray fine to medium-grained sand. 742 -3 1008 879 1258 654 -5 954 1389 -6 2879 3269 7660 5213 -8 3441 1115 -9 1067 365 -10 SILT: 10.0-11.0' Pink with trace tan mottles, SILT, little clay, dry, firm. 20.8 40.3 -11

MW MONTGOME	MWH Americas, Inc. 335 Phoenix ville Pike Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355	Test Pit ID	:SM14-TP01
Project Name:	Honeywell-Claymont	Sampling Method:	Backhoe Bucket
Location:	Claymont, DE	Test Pit Location:	Western perimeter, into truck parking lot
Project Number:	2110876	Total Depth (ft):	3.0'
Date Started:	4/14/03	Water Level During	Drilling (ft/bgs): 2.6'
Date Finished:	4/14/03	Weather Conditions:	Overcast, 40's

Logged By: S. Bouclier, Geologist

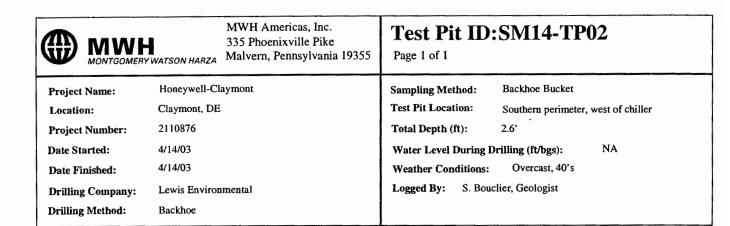
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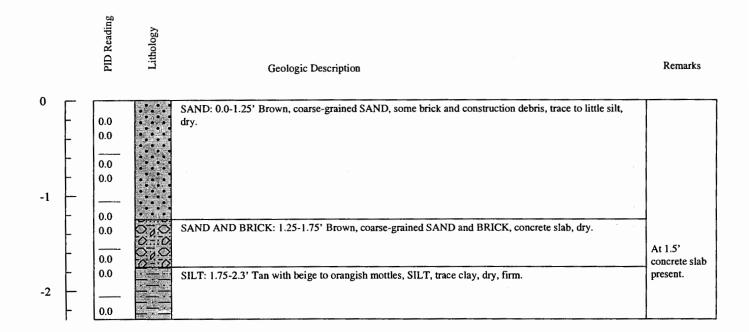
**Drilling Company: Drilling Method:** 

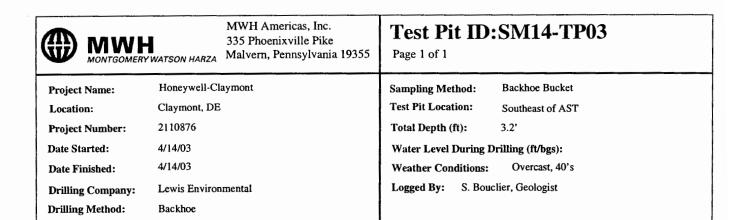
Lewis Environmental

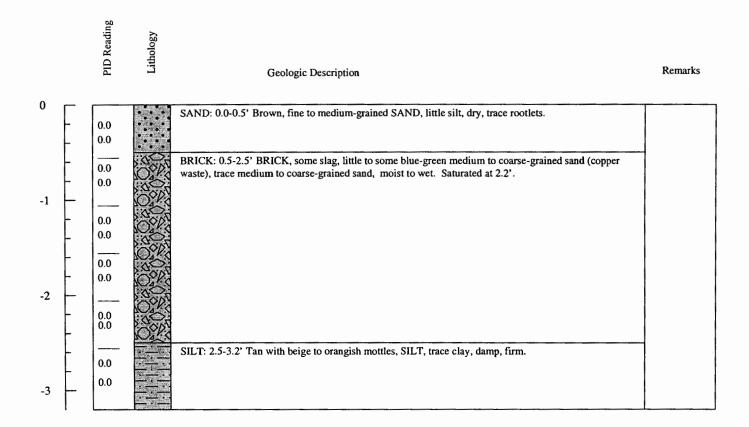
Backhoe

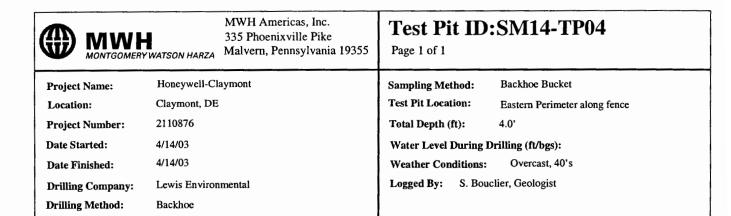
PID Reading Lithology Remarks Geologic Description 0 SILTY SAND: 0.0-0.5' Brown, fine to medium-grained SAND, some silt, trace to little fine to coarsegrained gravel, dry. 0.0 0.0 BRICK: 0.5-2.5' BRICK, some slag, medium to coarse-grained sand and gravel, little blue-green medium 0.0 to coarse-grained sand (copper waste), moist to wet. 0.0 -1 0.0 0.0 At 1.5' 0.0 approximately 10' from 0.0eastern edge -2 of trench is  $\begin{array}{c} 0.0 \\ 0.0 \end{array}$ concrete pad, possibly a foundation. SILT: 2.5-3.0' Yellowish tan with cream to oxidized mottles, SILT, moist, firm. 0.0 0.0

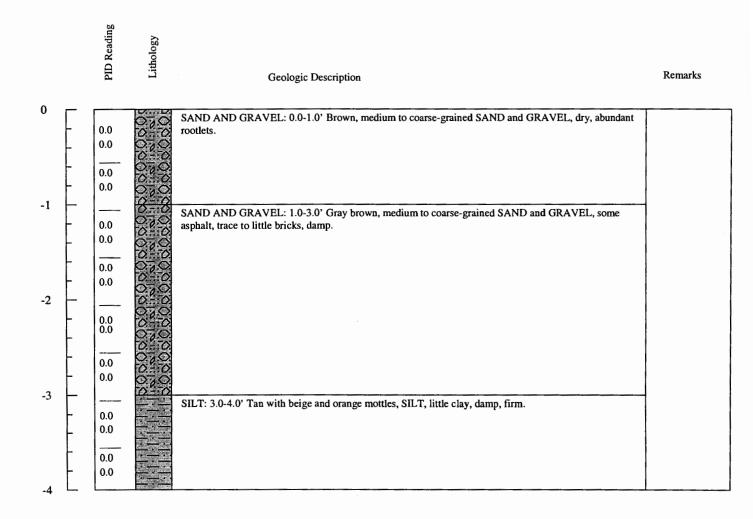


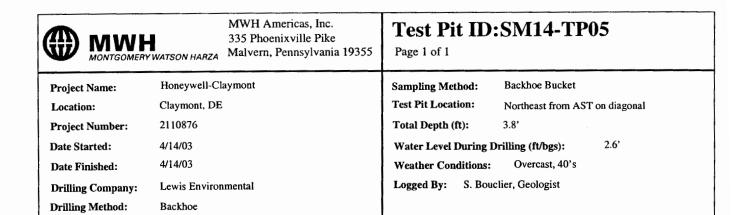


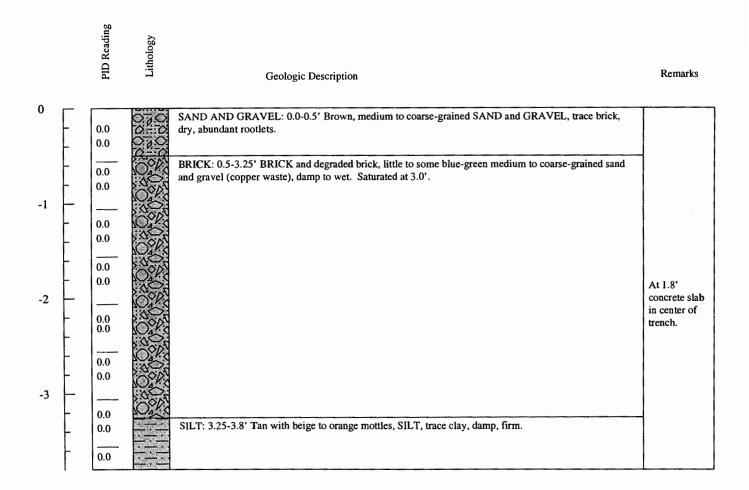


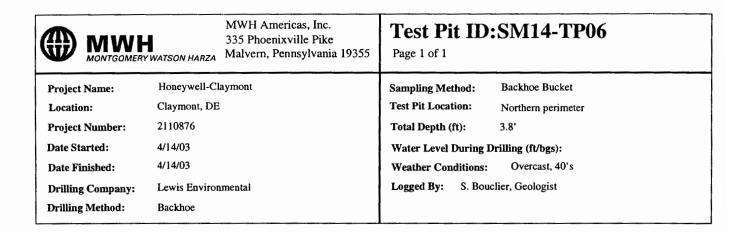


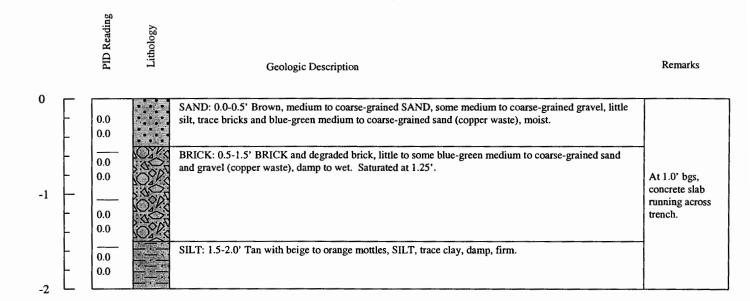




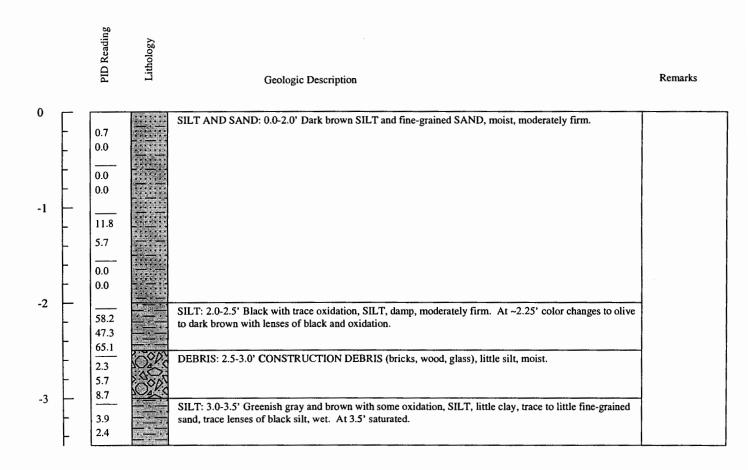


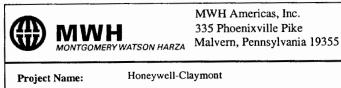






MWH MONTGOMER	MWH Americas, Inc. 335 Phoenixville Pike WATSON HARZA Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355	Test Pit ID:SM15-TP01 Page 1 of 1
Project Name: Location: Project Number: Date Started: Date Finished: Drilling Company: Drilling Method:	Honeywell-Claymont Claymont, DE 2110876 4/8/03 4/8/03 Lewis Environmental Backhoe	Sampling Method: Backhoe Bucket  Test Pit Location: North of Former Storage Area  Total Depth (ft): 3.5'  Water Level During Drilling (ft/bgs): 3.5'  Weather Conditions: Overcast, 50's  Logged By: S. Bouclier, Geologist





Test Pit ID:SM15-TP02

Page 1 of 1

Location:

Claymont, DE

**Project Number:** 

2110876

Date Started:
Date Finished:

4/8/03 4/8/03

**Drilling Company:** 

Lewis Environmental

**Drilling Method:** 

Backhoe

Sampling Method:

Backhoe Bucket

Test Pit Location:

East of Former Storage Area

Total Depth (ft):

5.0'

Water Level During Drilling (ft/bgs):

53).

2.0'

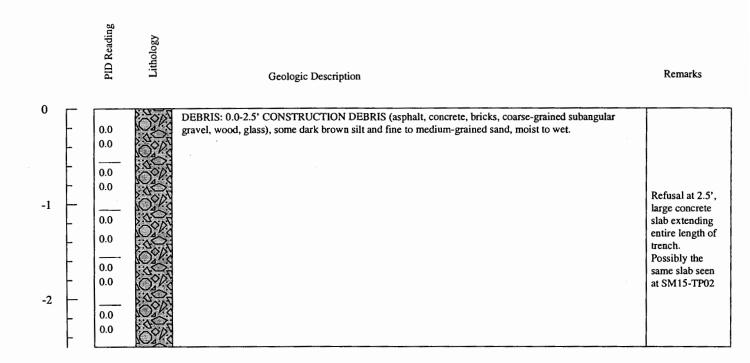
Weather Conditions:

Overcast, 50's

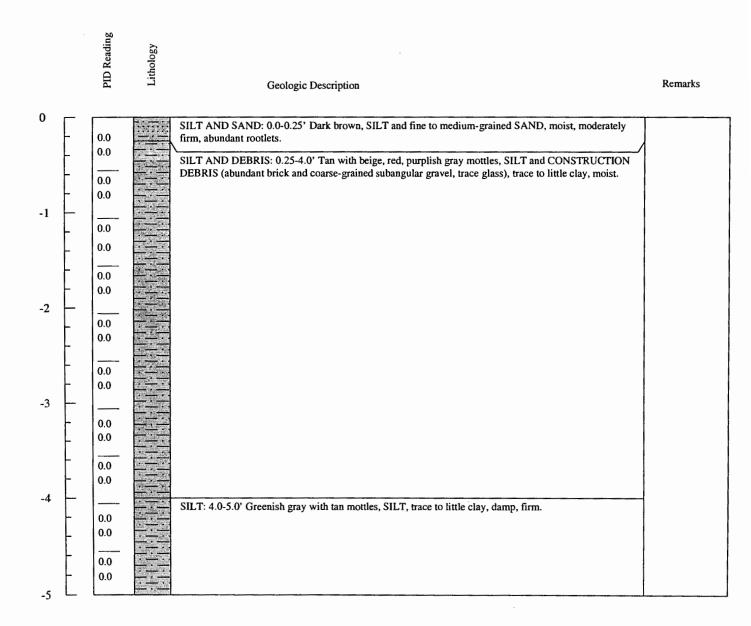
Logged By: S. Bouclier, Geologist

PID Reading Lithology Remarks Geologic Description 0 SAND: 0.0-0.5' Dark brown, medium-grained SAND, some silt, moist, abundant rootlets. 0.0 0.0 SAND: 0.5-1.0' Dark brown, medium-grained SAND, layers of oxidation, moist. 0.0 0.0 -1 SAND: 1.0-1.5' Dark brown, medium-grained SAND, some black silt and little clay, moist. 0.0 0.0 SILT: 1.5-2.0' Black, SILT, some oxidized medium-grained sand, little clay, moist, moderately firm. 0.0 0.0 -2 SILT: 2.0-3.0' Black, SILT and CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS (bricks, coarse-grained subangular gravel, 0.0 wood, trace glass), some oxidized medium-grained sand, little clay, saturated. 0.0 0.0 0.0 -3 SILT: 3.0-5.0' Tan with red to bluish gray mottles, SILT, trace to little clay, damp, firm. approximately 0.0 3.0', there is a 0.0 large concrete slab extending 0.0 10' from the 0.0 western edge of the trench to -4 the eastern end 0.0 of the trench, 0.0 ~30'. 0.0 0.0 -5

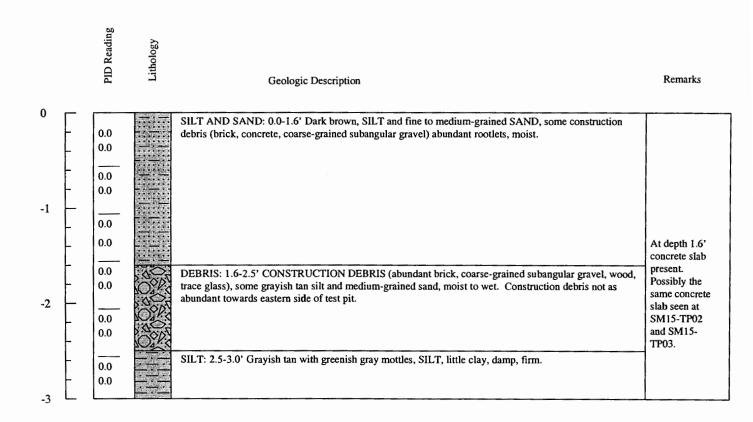
W MUNTGOMER	MWH Americas, Inc. 335 Phoenixville Pike Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355	Test Pit ID:SM15-TP03 Page 1 of 1
Project Name:	Honeywell-Claymont	Sampling Method: Backhoe Bucket
Location:	Claymont, DE	Test Pit Location: Southern side of SWMU, along gravel road
Project Number:	2110876	Total Depth (ft): 2.5'
Date Started:	4/8/03	Water Level During Drilling (ft/bgs): 2.5'
Date Finished:	4/8/03	Weather Conditions: Overcast, 50's
<b>Drilling Company:</b>	Lewis Environmental	Logged By: S. Bouclier, Geologist
Drilling Method:	Backhoe	



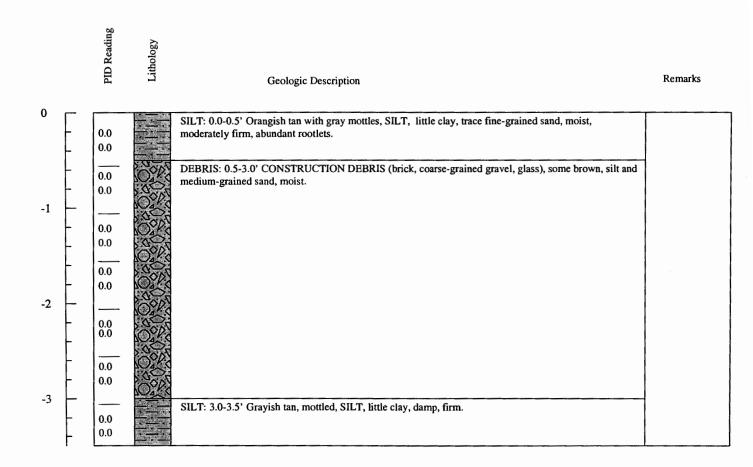
MW MONTGOMER	MWH Americas, Inc. 335 Phoenixville Pike Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355	Test Pit ID:SM15-TP04 Page 1 of 1
Project Name:	Honeywell-Claymont	Sampling Method: Backhoe Bucket
Location:	Claymont, DE	Test Pit Location: Eastern Side, along gravel road
Project Number:	2110876	Total Depth (ft): 5.0'
Date Started:	4/9/03	Water Level During Drilling (ft/bgs):
Date Finished:	4/9/03	Weather Conditions: Overcast, 50's
Drilling Company:	Lewis Environmental	Logged By: S. Bouclier, Geologist
Drilling Method:	Backhoe	



<b>₩</b> MWH	MWH Americas, Inc. 335 Phoenixville Pike WHATSON HARZA Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355	Test Pit ID:SM15-TP05 Page 1 of 1
Project Name:	Honeywell-Claymont	Sampling Method: Backhoe Bucket
Location:	Claymont, DE	Test Pit Location: Eastern Side, along gravel road
Project Number:	2110876	Total Depth (ft): 3.0'
Date Started:	4/9/03	Water Level During Drilling (ft/bgs):
Date Finished:	4/9/03	Weather Conditions: Rain, 50's
Drilling Company:	Lewis Environmental	Logged By: S. Bouclier, Geologist
Drilling Method:	Backhoe	



MWH MONTGOMERY WATSON H	MWH Americas, Inc. 335 Phoenixville Pike Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355	Test Pit ID:SM15-TP06 Page 1 of 1
Location: Claymor Project Number: 2110876 Date Started: 4/9/03 Date Finished: 4/9/03	nvironmental	Sampling Method: Backhoe Bucket Test Pit Location: Northeast Corner Total Depth (ft): 3.5' Water Level During Drilling (ft/bgs): Weather Conditions: Rain, 40's Logged By: S. Bouclier, Geologist





Test Pit ID:SM15-TP07

Page 1 of 1

**Project Name:** 

Honeywell-Claymont

Location:

Claymont, DE

**Project Number:** 

2110876

Date Started:

4/10/03

Date Finished:

4/10/03

**Drilling Company:** 

Lewis Environmental

**Drilling Method:** 

Backhoe

Sampling Method:

Backhoe Bucket

Test Pit Location:

North Side, near utility poles

Total Depth (ft):

5.0'

Water Level During Drilling (ft/bgs):

4.0'

Weather Conditions:

Overcast, 40's

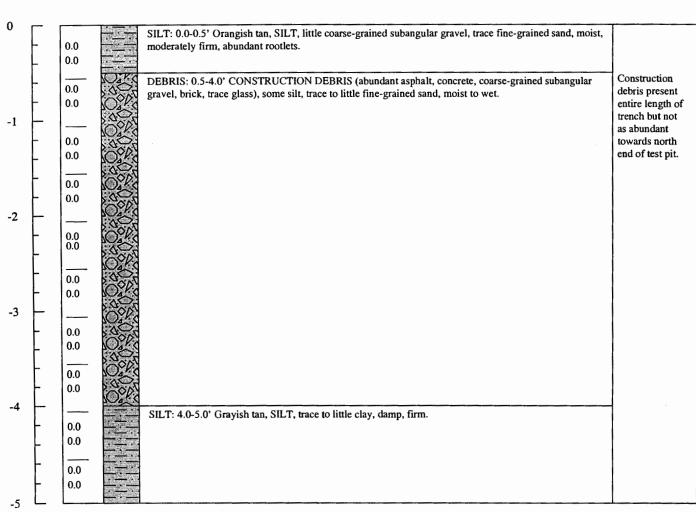
Logged By: S.

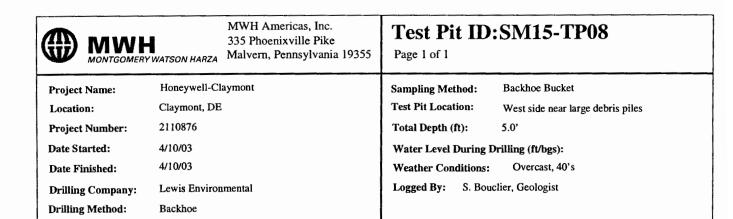
S. Bouclier, Geologist

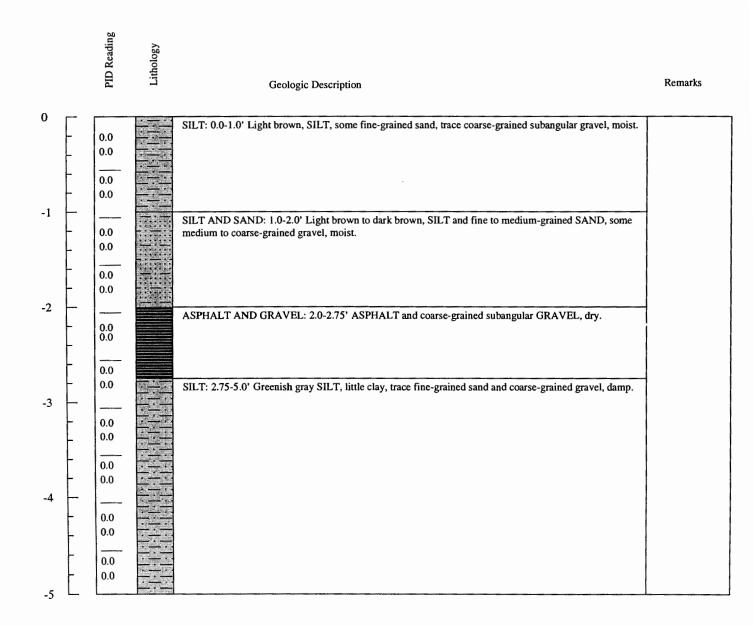


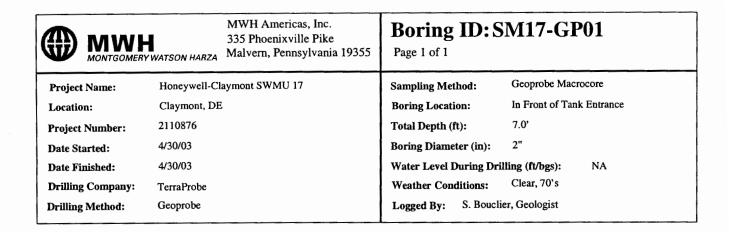
Geologic Description

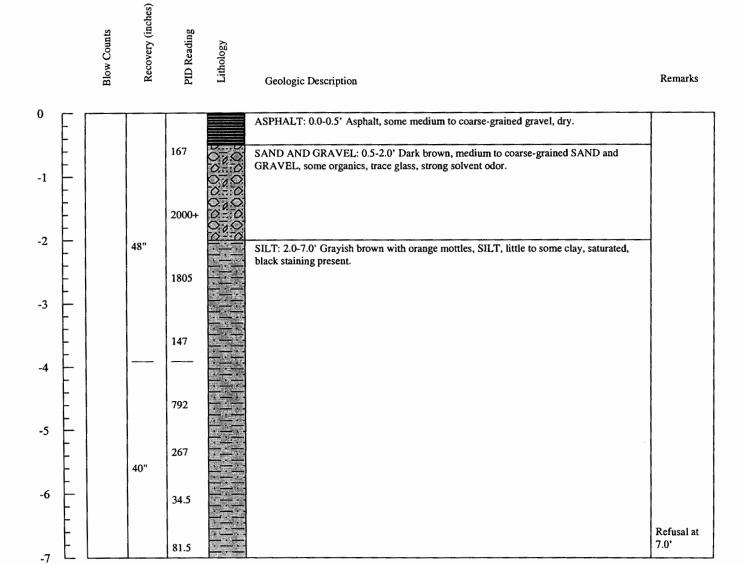
Remarks

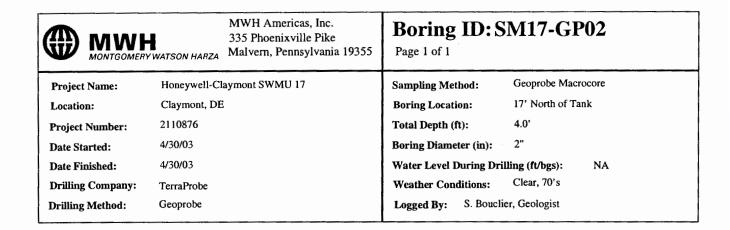


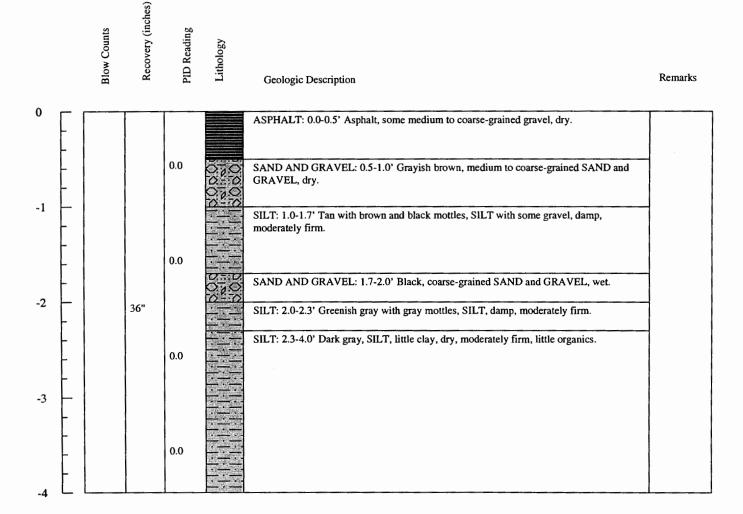


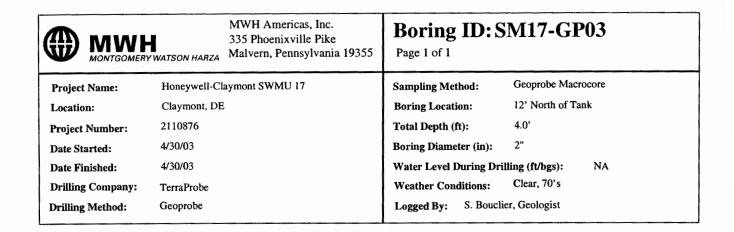


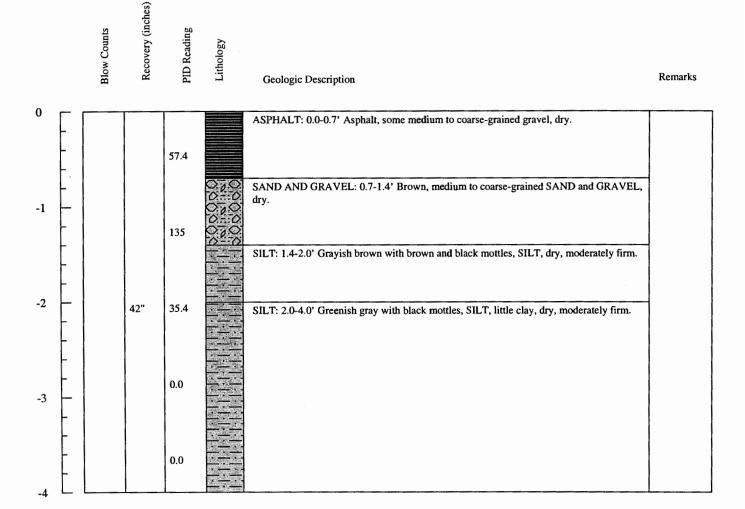


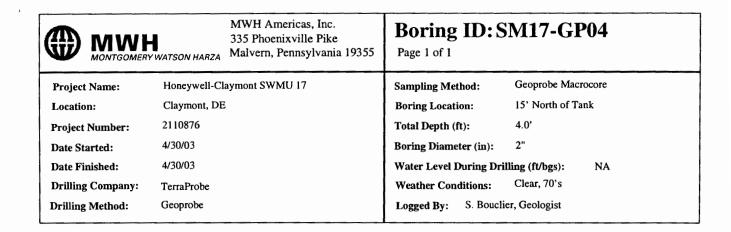


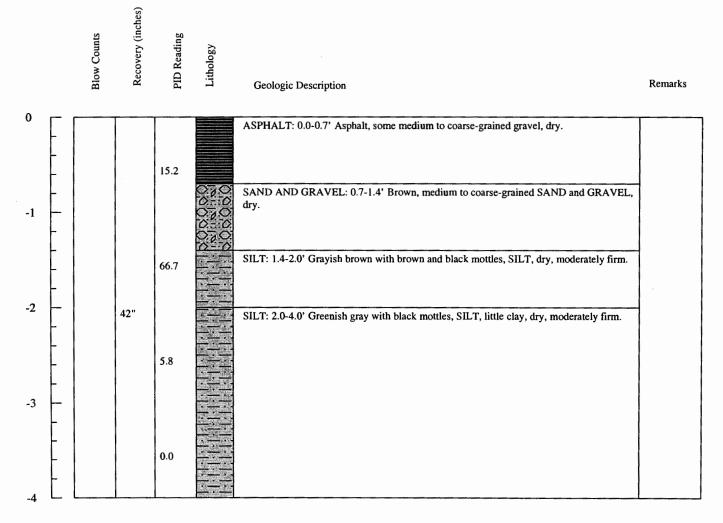


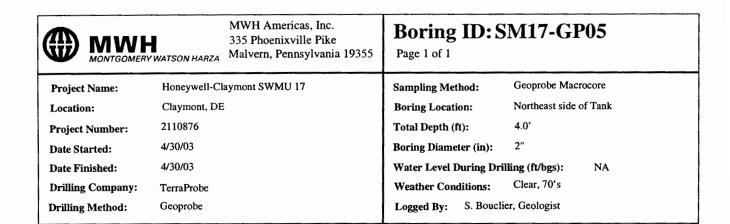


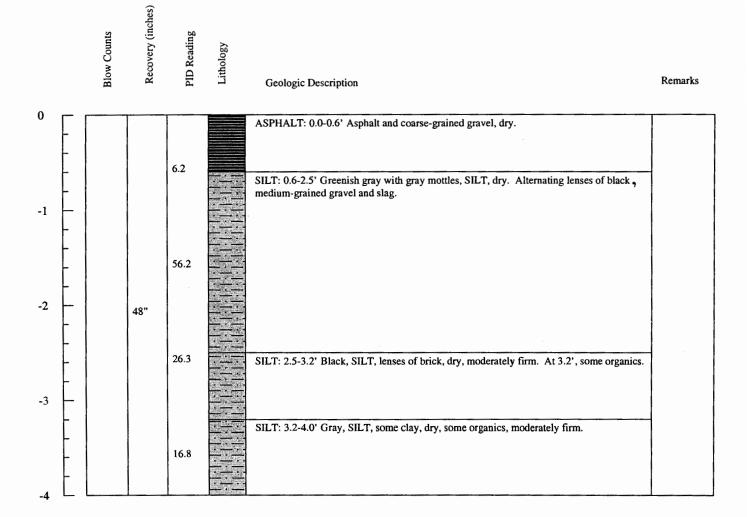


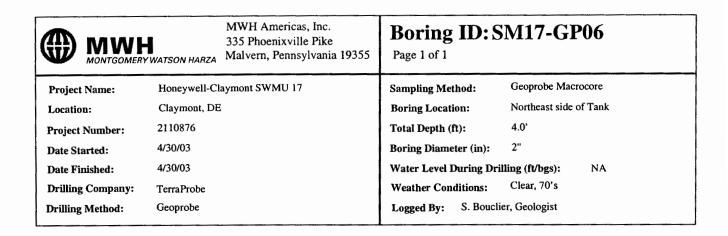


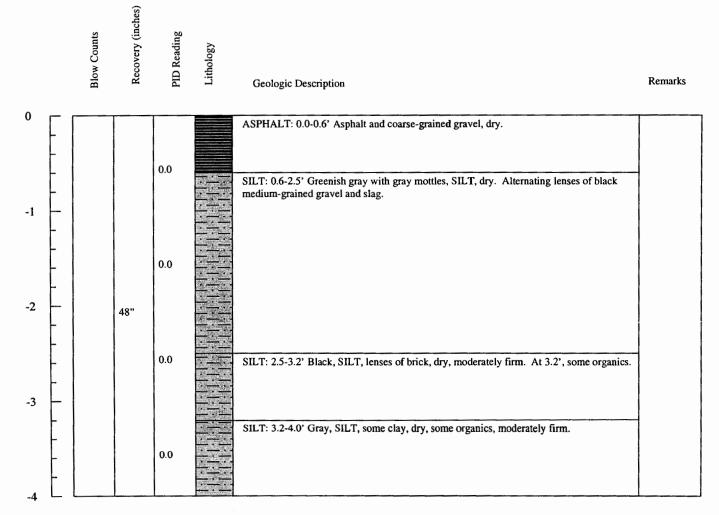




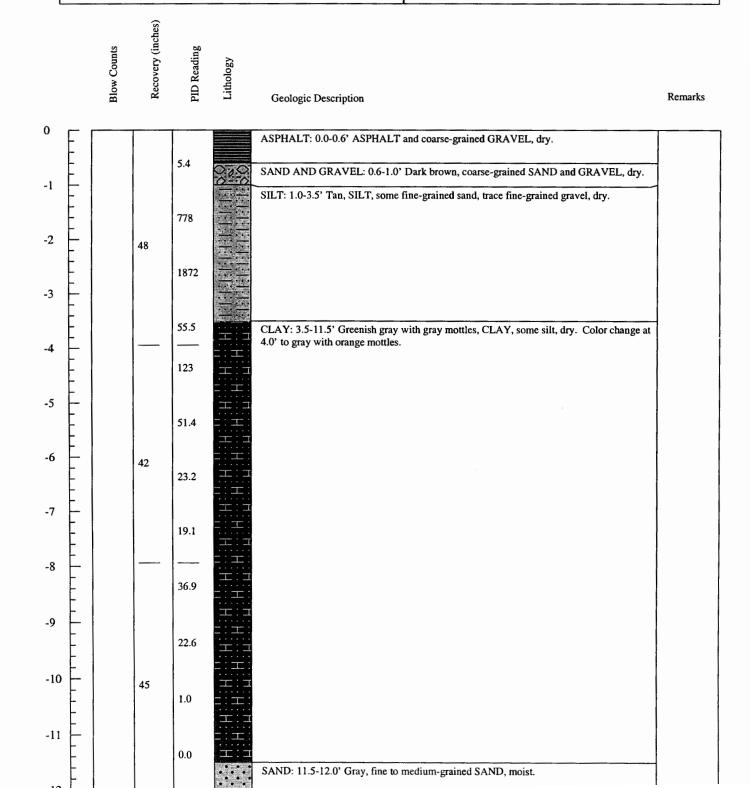


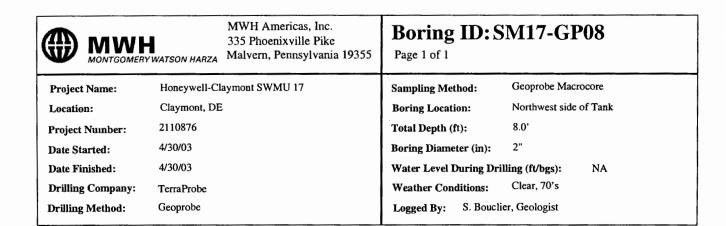


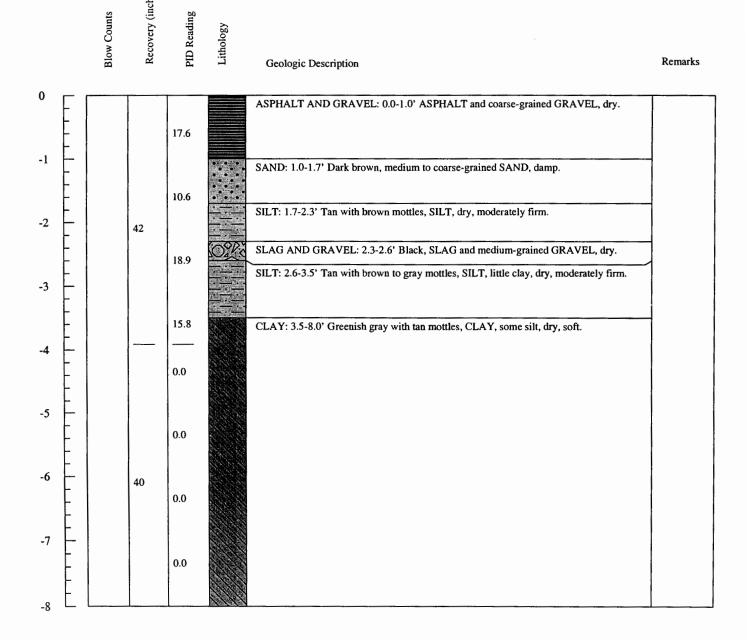


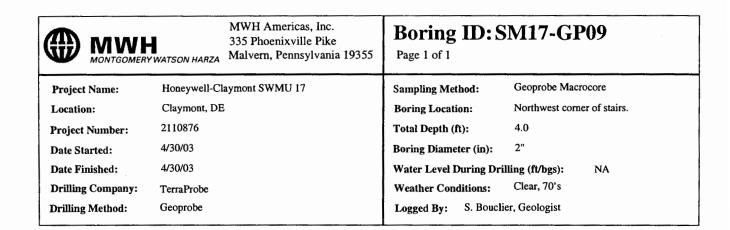


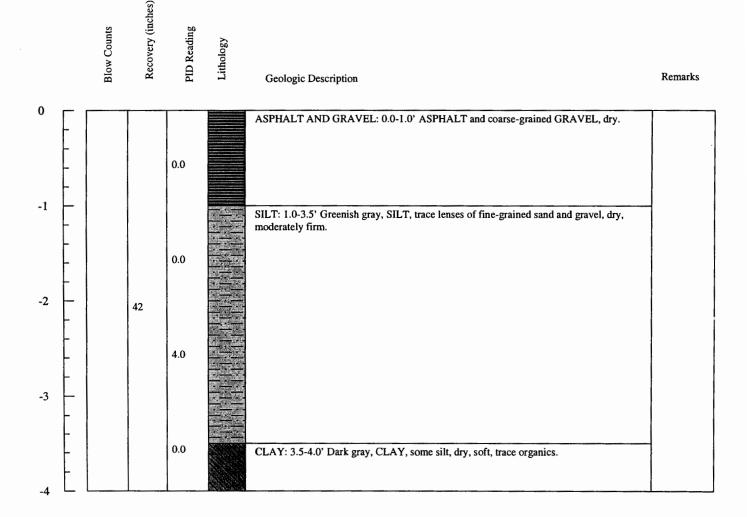
W MONTGOME	MWH Americas, Inc. 335 Phoenixville Pike Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355	Boring ID: SM17-GP07 Page 1 of 1
Project Name:	Honeywell-Claymont SWMU 17	Sampling Method: Geoprobe Macrocore
Location:	Claymont, DE	Boring Location: Northwest side of Tank
Project Number:	2110876	Total Depth (ft): 12'
Date Started:	4/30/03	Boring Diameter (in): 2"
Date Finished:	4/30/03	Water Level During Drilling (ft/bgs): NA
Drilling Company:	ТеггаРтове	Weather Conditions: Clear, 70's
Drilling Method:	Geoprobe	Logged By: S. Bouclier, Geologist

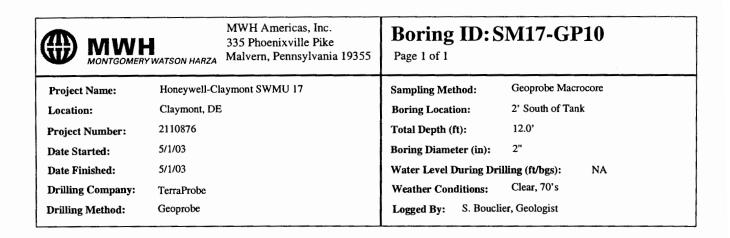


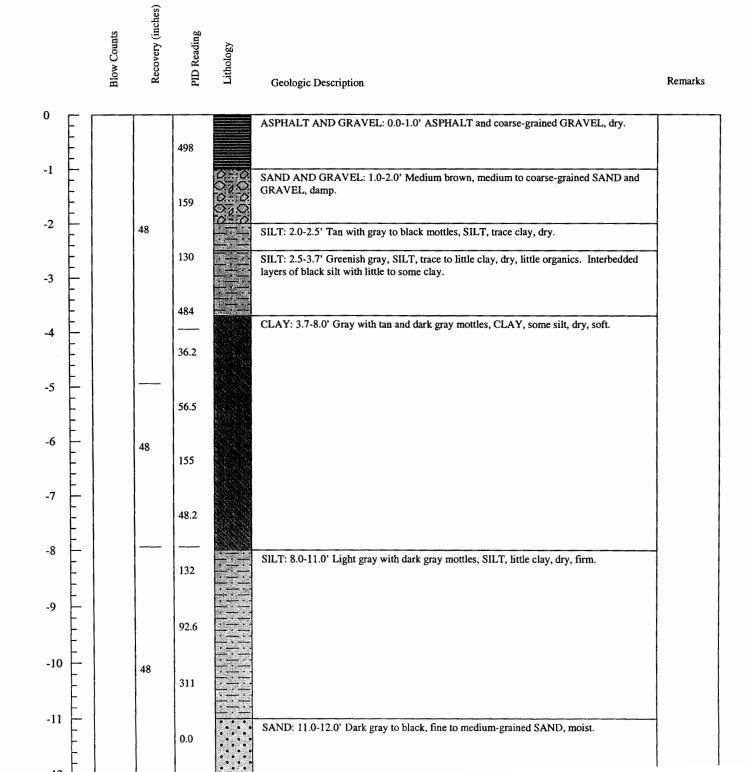


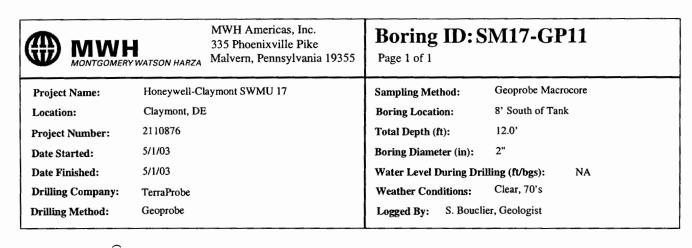








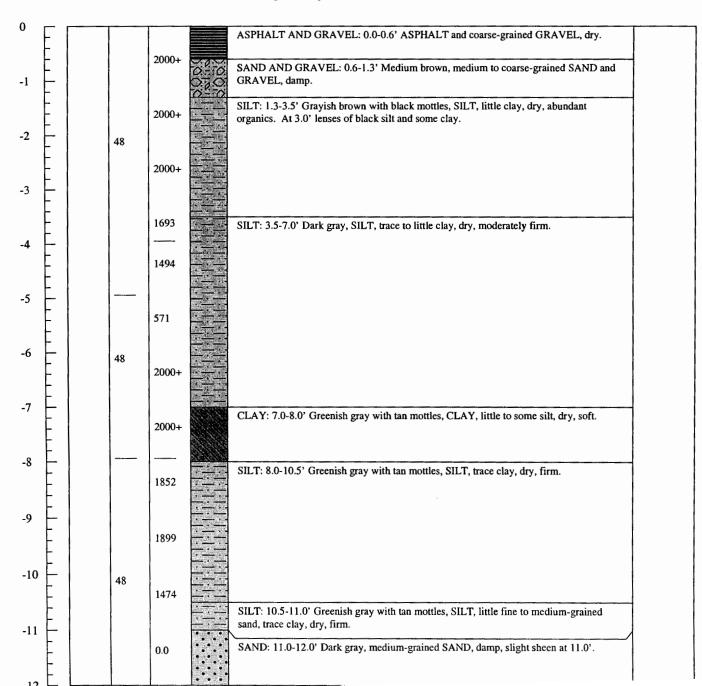


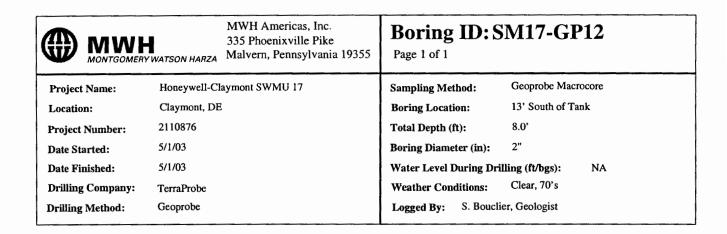


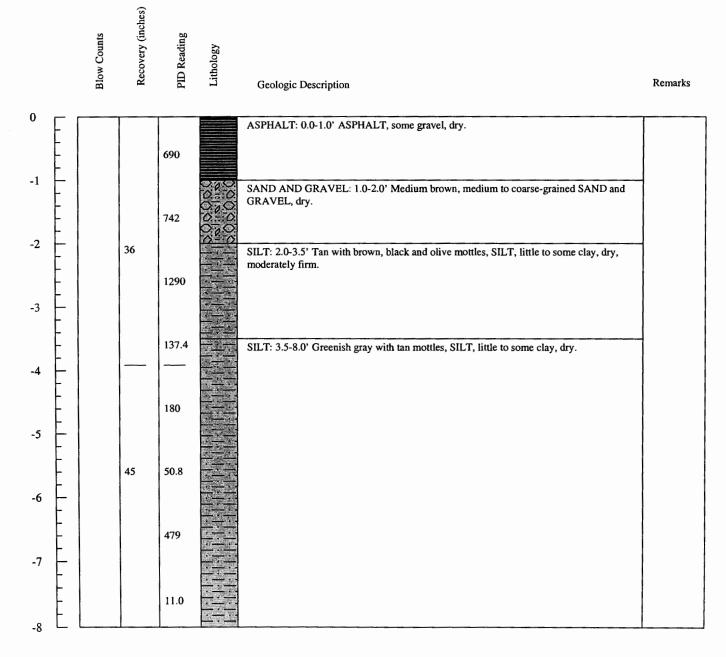
Blow Counts
Recovery (inches)
PID Reading
Lithology

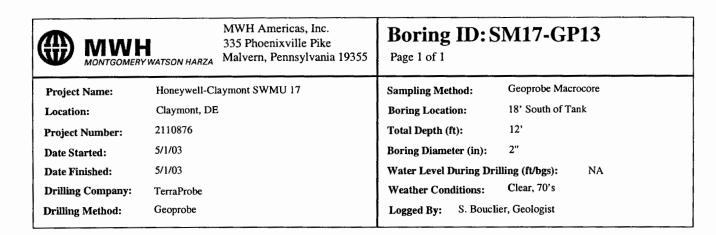
Geologic Description

Remarks





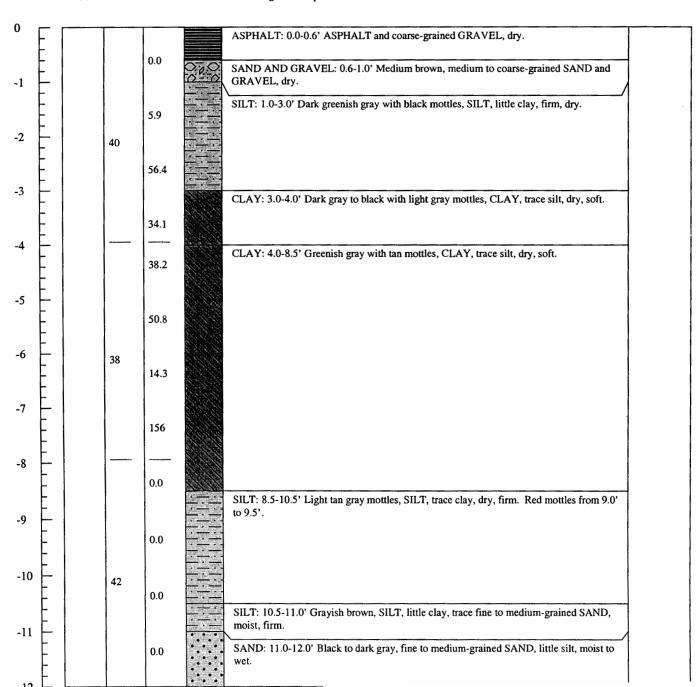


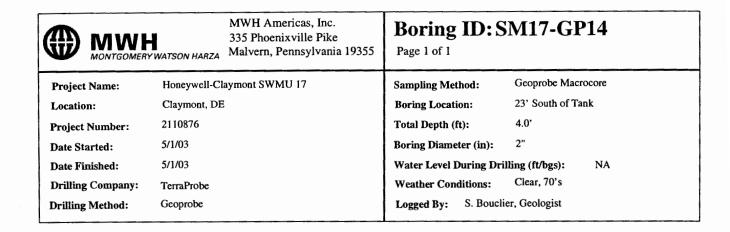


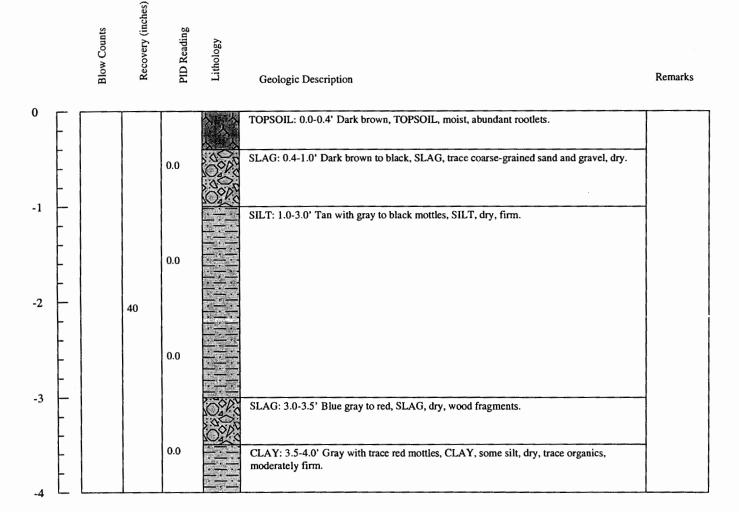
Blow Counts
Recovery (inches)
PID Reading
Lithology

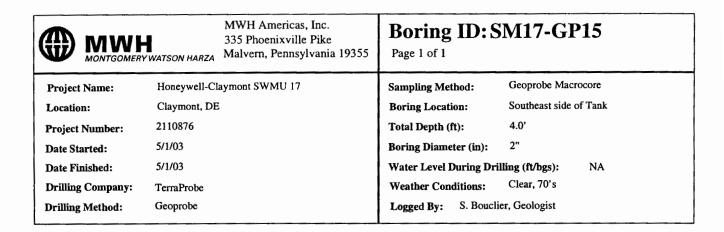
Geologic Description

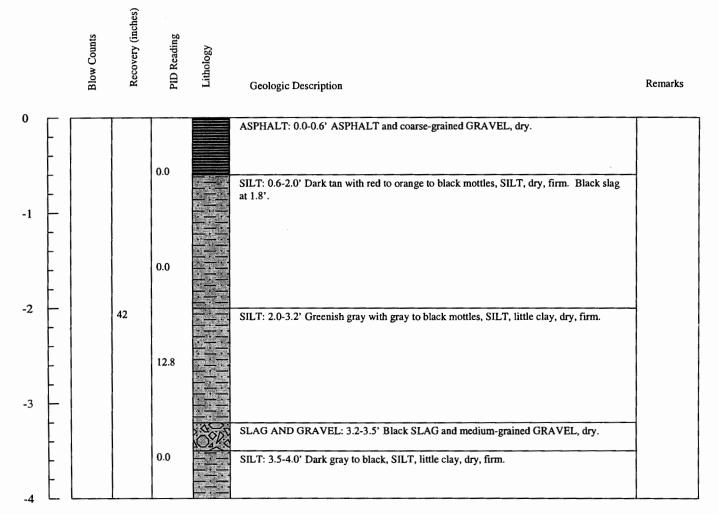
Remarks

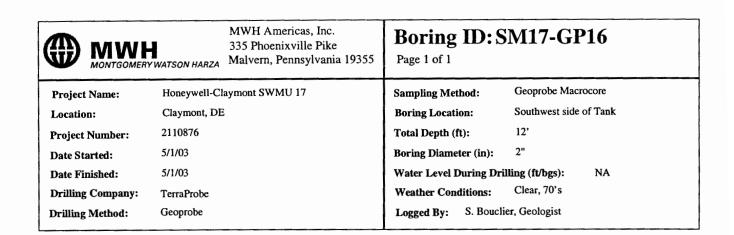


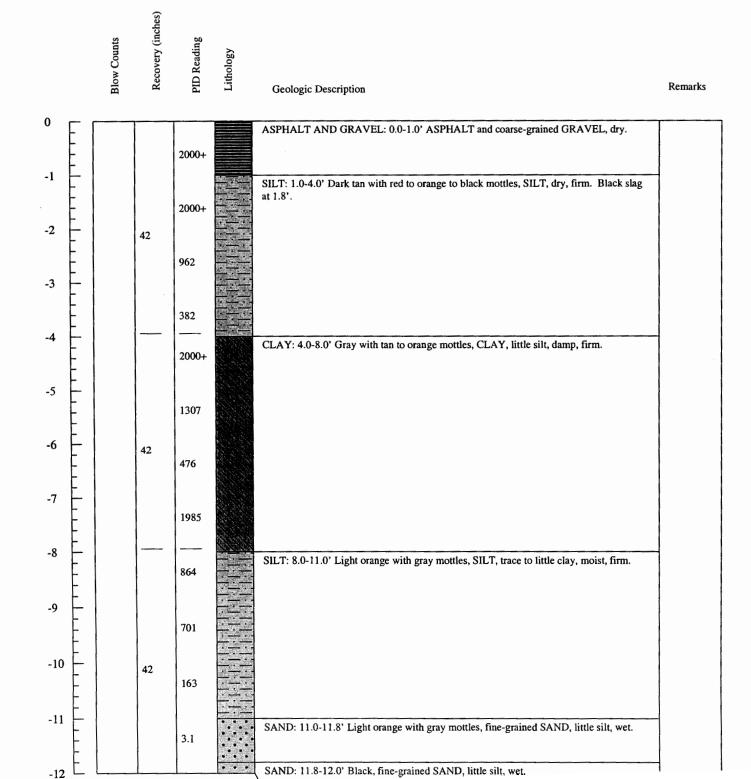


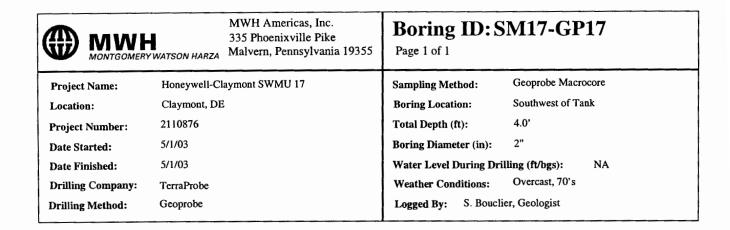


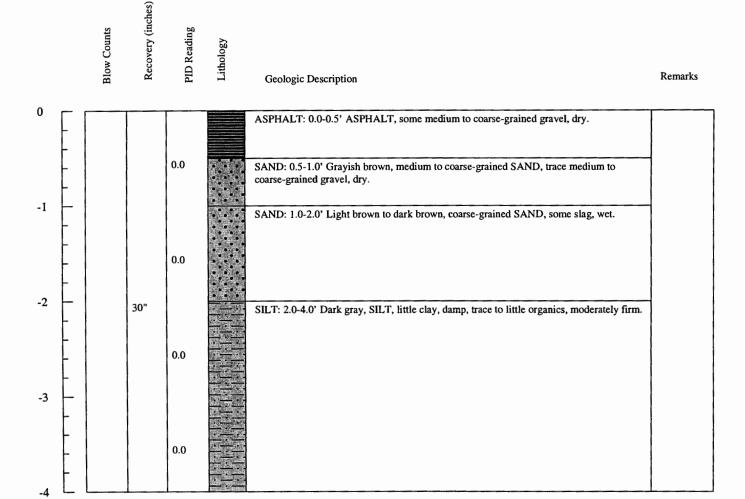




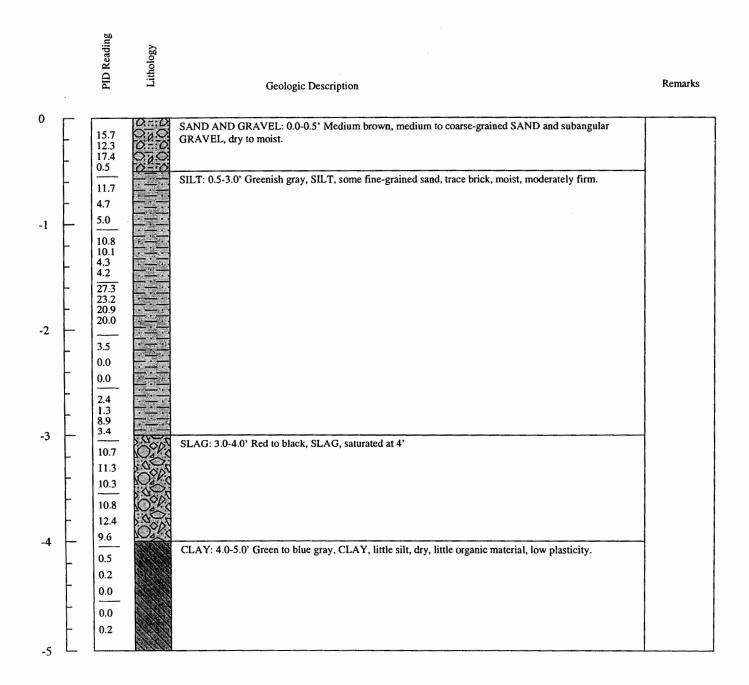


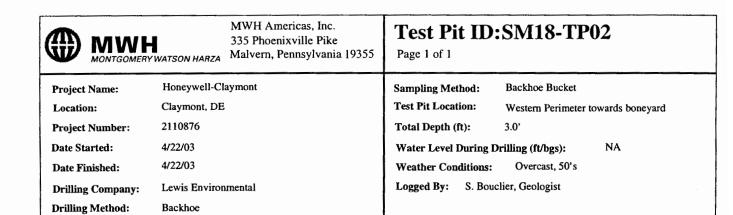


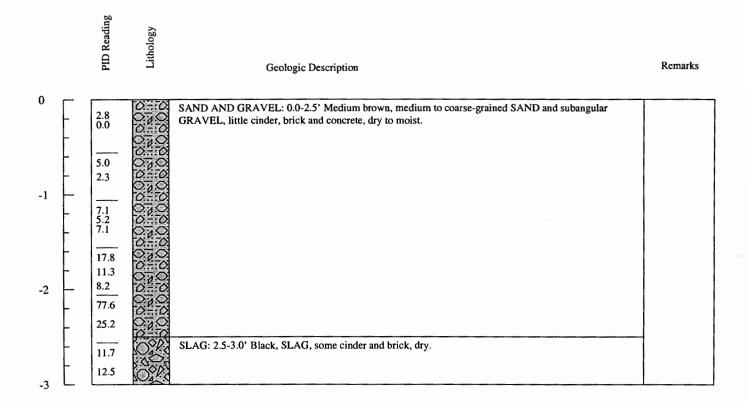


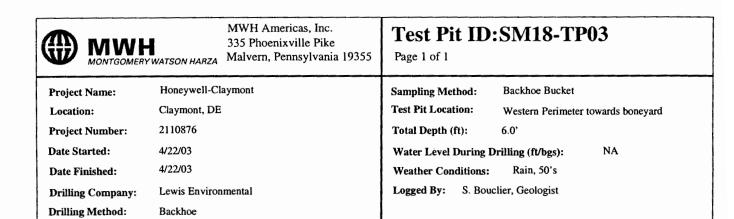


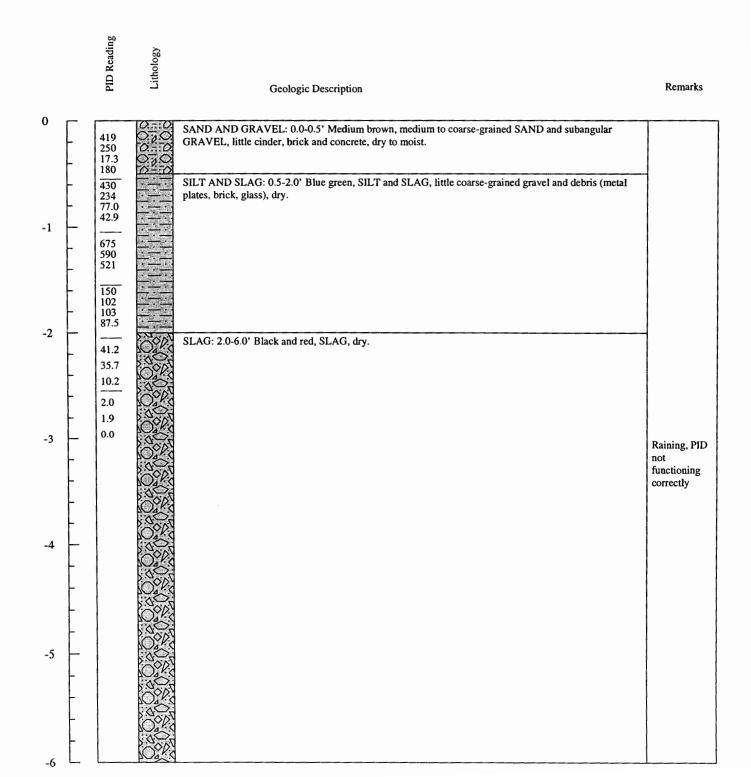
MWI MONTGOMER	MWH Americas, Inc. 335 Phoenixville Pike  Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355	Test Pit ID:SM18-TP01 Page 1 of 1
Project Name:	Honeywell-Claymont	Sampling Method: Backhoe Bucket
Location:	Claymont, DE	Test Pit Location: Northern perimeter of geophysics boundary
Project Number:	2110876	Total Depth (ft): 5.0'
Date Started:	4/22/03	Water Level During Drilling (ft/bgs): NA
Date Finished:	4/22/03	Weather Conditions: Overcast, 50's
Drilling Company:	Lewis Environmental	Logged By: S. Bouclier, Geologist
Drilling Method:	Backhoe	

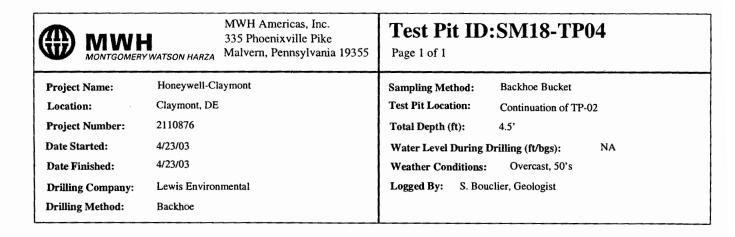


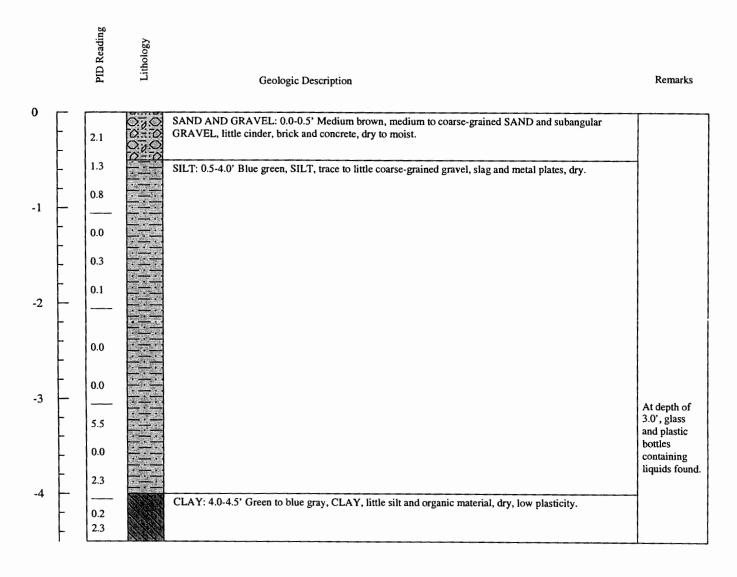




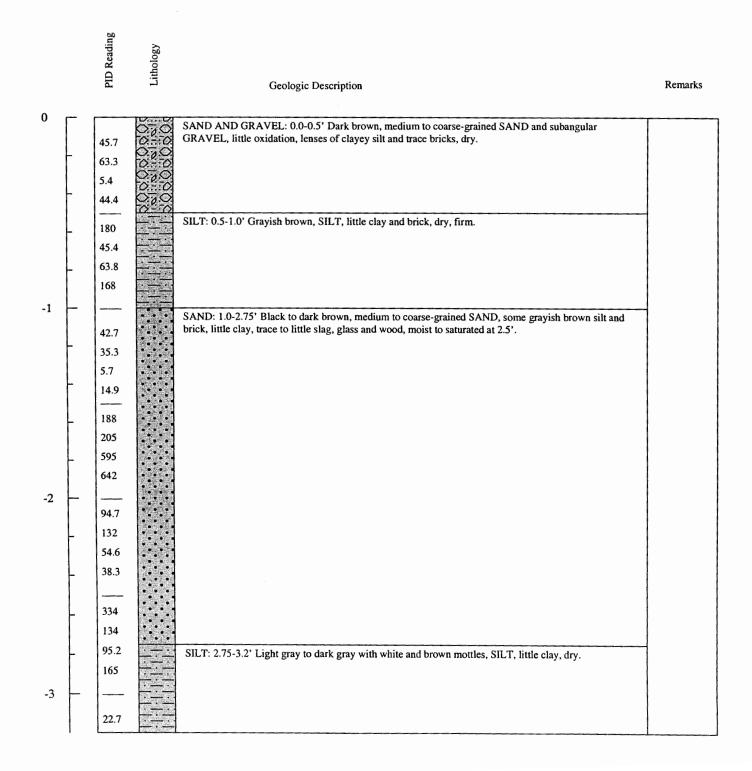


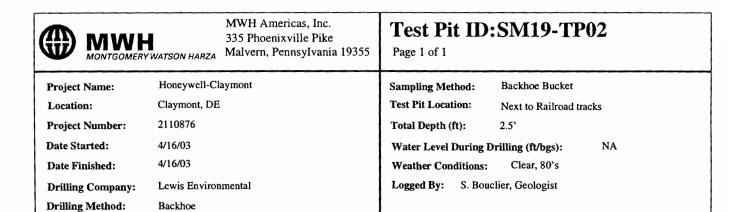




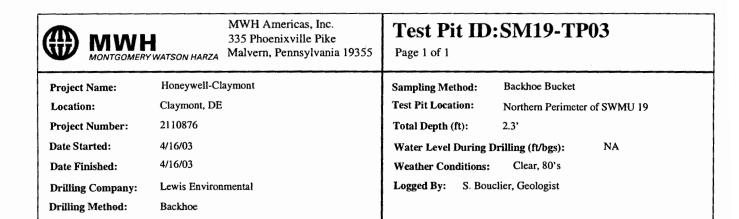


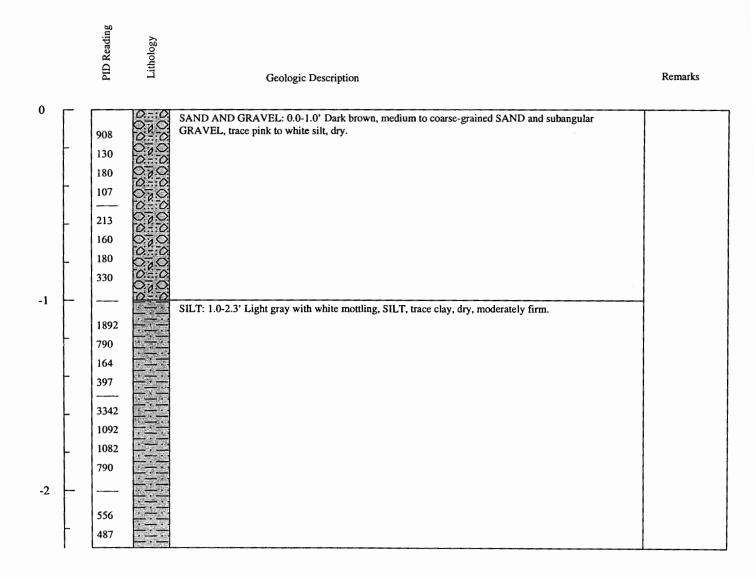
<b>₩WF</b> MONTGOMERY	MWH Americas, Inc. 335 Phoenixville Pike WATSON HARZA Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355	Test Pit ID:SM19-TP01 Page 1 of 1
Project Name:	Honeywell-Claymont	Sampling Method: Backhoe Bucket
Location:	Claymont, DE	Test Pit Location: Next to utility poles
Project Number:	2110876	Total Depth (ft): 3.2'
Date Started:	4/16/03	Water Level During Drilling (ft/bgs): NA
Date Finished:	4/16/03	Weather Conditions: Clear, 80's
Drilling Company:	Lewis Environmental	Logged By: S. Bouclier, Geologist
Drilling Method:	Backhoe	

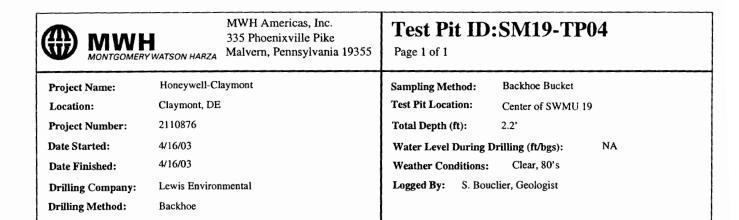


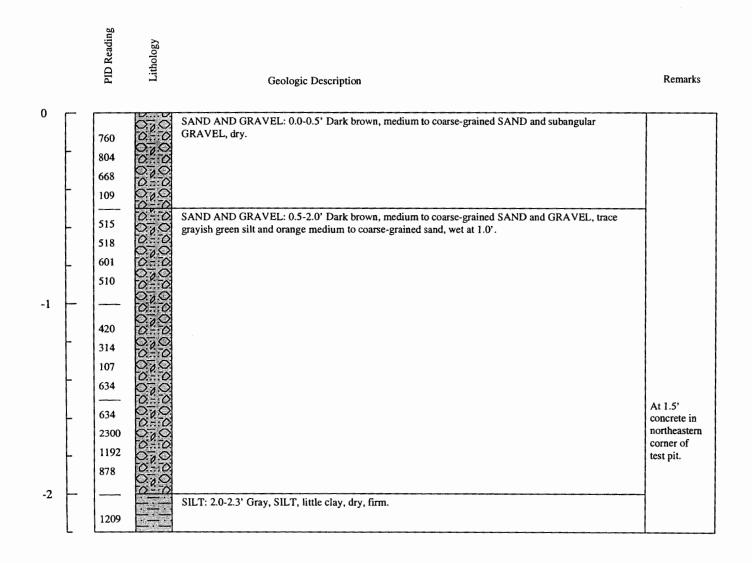


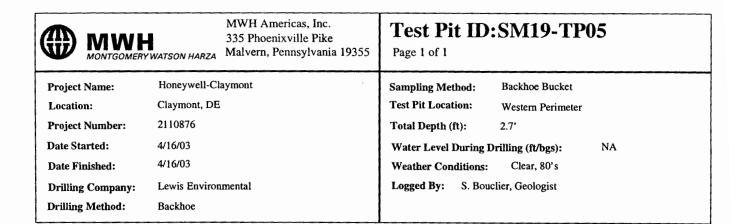
PID Reading Lithology Remarks Geologic Description 0 SAND AND GRAVEL: 0.0-1.0' Dark brown, medium to coarse-grained SAND and subangular GRAVEL, little to some gray silt with orange mottles, dry. 11.0 6.5 3.4 0.0 19.2 5.4 1.0 1.0 -1 SILT AND SAND: 1.0-2.0 Black, SILT and tan, medium to coarse-grained SAND, trace clay, moist to 156 3.4 0.1 19.2 1569 167 18.8 13.3 -2 SILT: 2.0-2.5' Light gray to dark gray with white and brown mottles, SILT, little clay, dry. 313 212 13.2 8.7

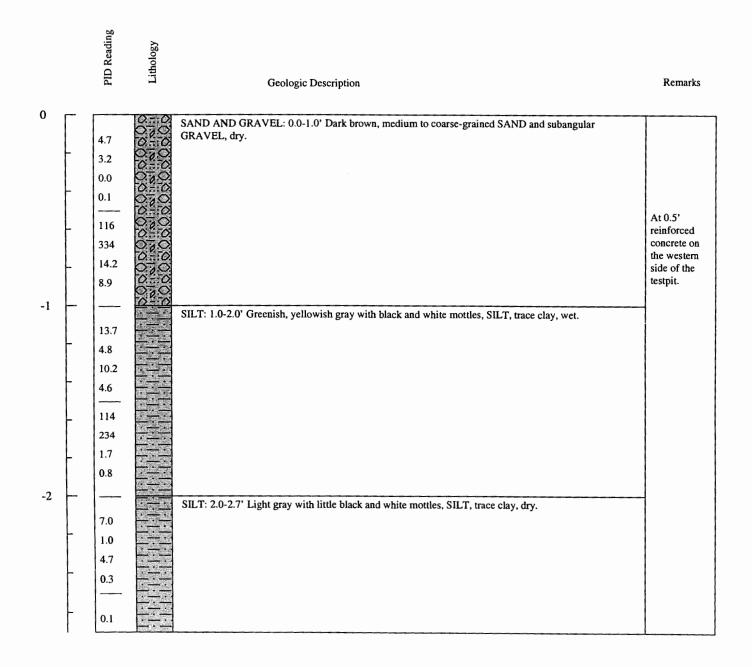


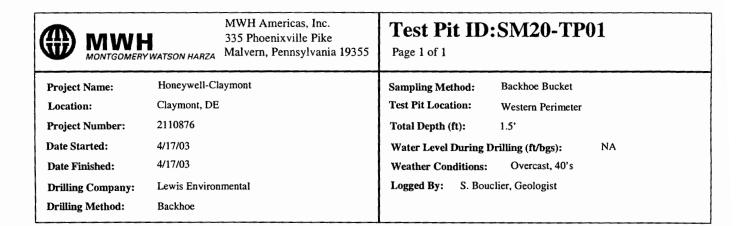


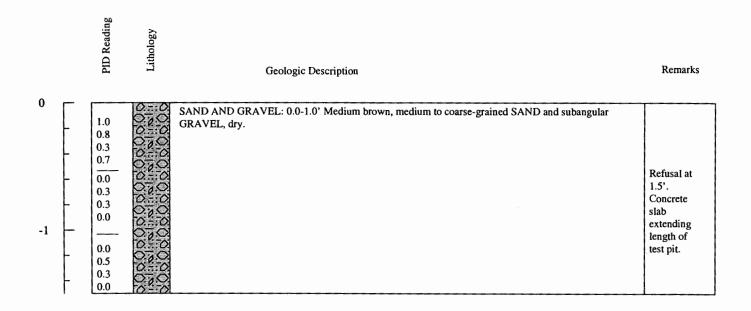


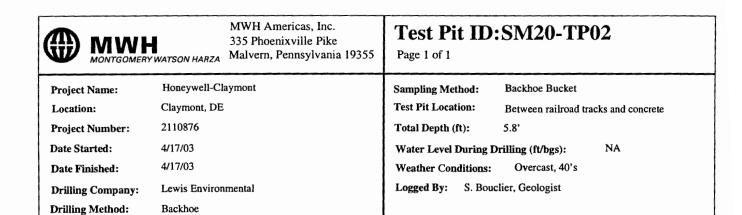


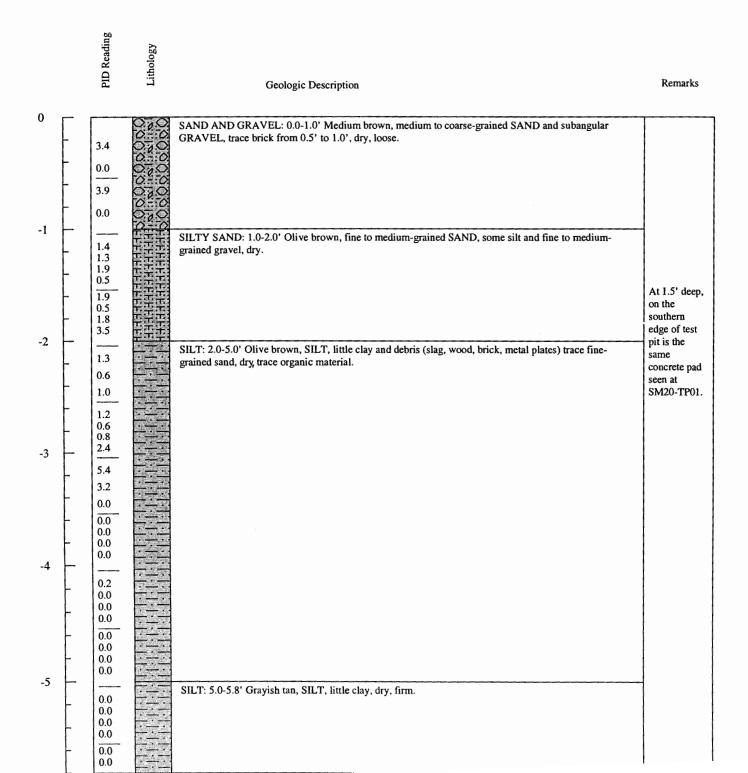




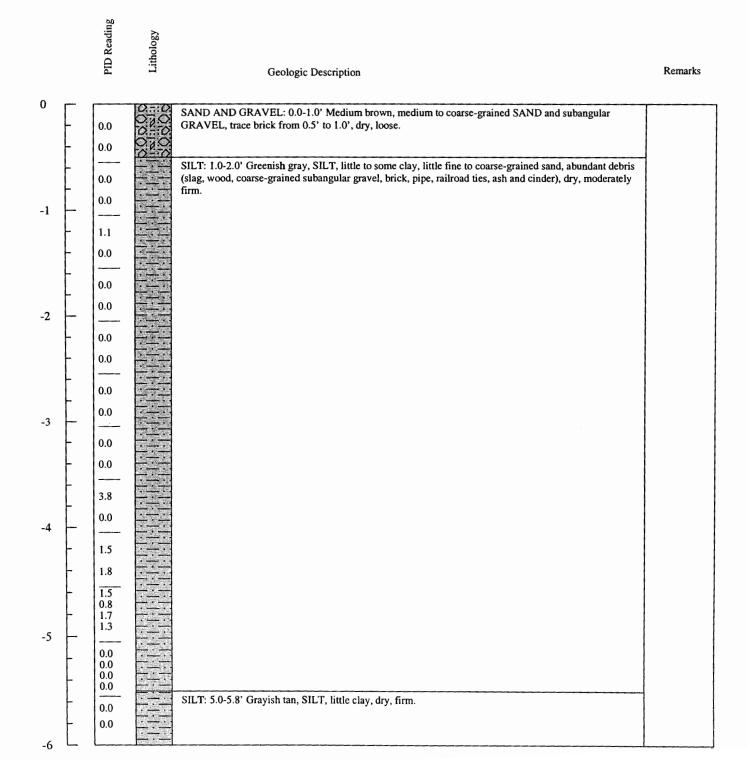








MWH Americas, Inc. Test Pit ID:SM20-TP03 335 Phoenixville Pike Page 1 of 1 Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355 GOMERY WATSON HARZA **Project Name:** Honeywell-Claymont Sampling Method: Backhoe Bucket Claymont, DE Test Pit Location: Location: Northeast corner of SWMU 2110876 **Project Number:** Total Depth (ft): 6.0' 4/17/03 Date Started: Water Level During Drilling (ft/bgs): NA 4/17/03 Date Finished: Weather Conditions: Overcast, 40's Logged By: S. Bouclier, Geologist Lewis Environmental **Drilling Company:** Backhoe **Drilling Method:** 





Test Pit ID:SM20-TP04

Page 1 of 1

Project Name:

Honeywell-Claymont

Location:

Claymont, DE

**Project Number:** 

2110876

Date Started:

4/21/03 4/21/03

Date Finished:

Lewis Environmental

**Drilling Company: Drilling Method:** 

Backhoe

Sampling Method:

Backhoe Bucket

**Test Pit Location:** 

Next to railroad tracks

Total Depth (ft):

4.0'

Water Level During Drilling (ft/bgs):

NA

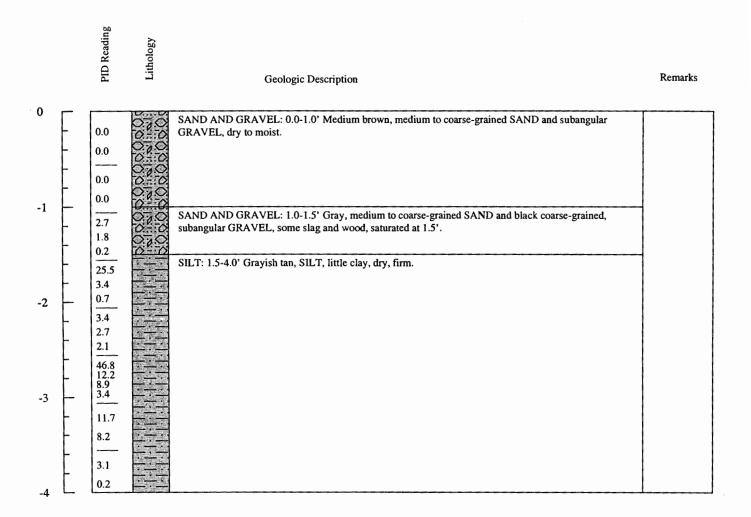
Weather Conditions:

Overcast, 50's

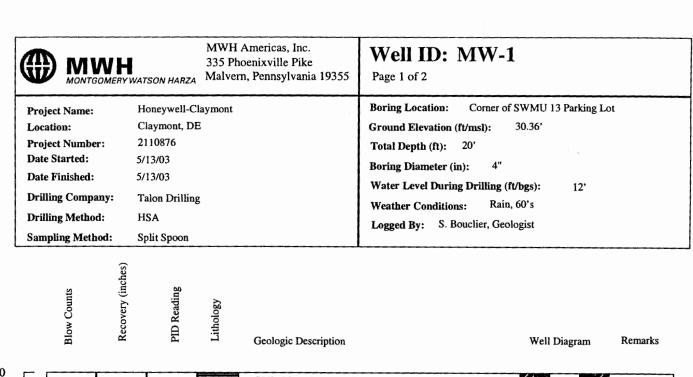
Logged By: S. Bouclier, Geologist

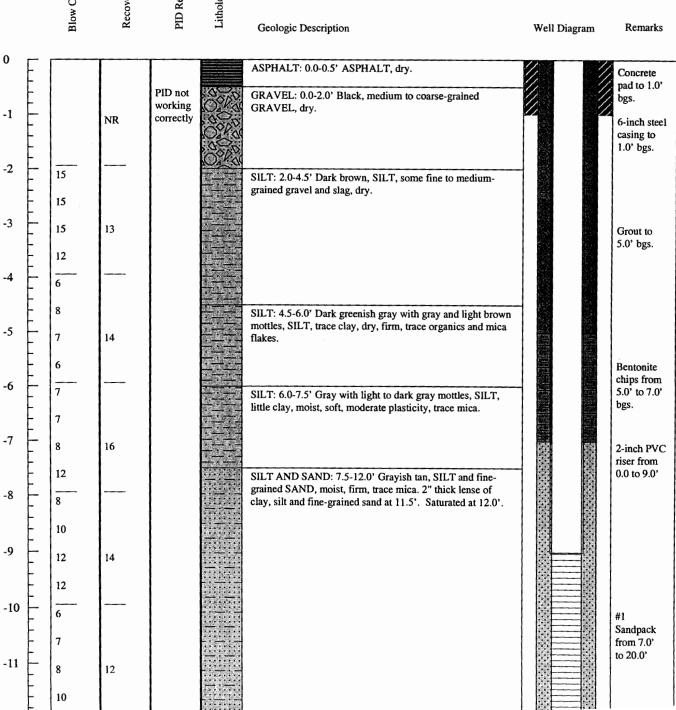
PID Reading Lithology Remarks Geologic Description 0 SAND AND GRAVEL: 0.0-1.0' Medium brown, medium to coarse-grained SAND and subangular GRAVEL, trace brick from 0.5' to 1.0', dry, loose. 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0-1 SILT: 1.0-2.0' Greenish gray, SILT, little to some clay, little fine to coarse-grained sand, abundant debris 2.7 (slag, wood, coarse-grained subangular gravel, brick, pipe, railroad ties, ash and cinder), dry, moderately 1.8 0.2 SILT: 5.0-5.8' Grayish tan, SILT, little clay, dry, firm. 25.5 3.4 0.7 -2 3.4 2.7 2.1 46.8 12.2 8.9 3.4 -3 11.7 8.2 3.1 0.2

<b>₩₩</b>	MWH Americas, Inc. 335 Phoenixville Pike WATSON HARZA Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355	Test Pit ID:SM20-TP05 Page 1 of 1
Project Name: Location: Project Number: Date Started: Date Finished: Drilling Company: Drilling Method:	Honeywell-Claymont Claymont, DE 2110876 4/21/03 4/21/03 Lewis Environmental Backhoe	Sampling Method: Backhoe Bucket  Test Pit Location: Next to Railroad tracks  Total Depth (ft): 4.0'  Water Level During Drilling (ft/bgs): NA  Weather Conditions: Overcast, 50's  Logged By: S. Bouclier, Geologist



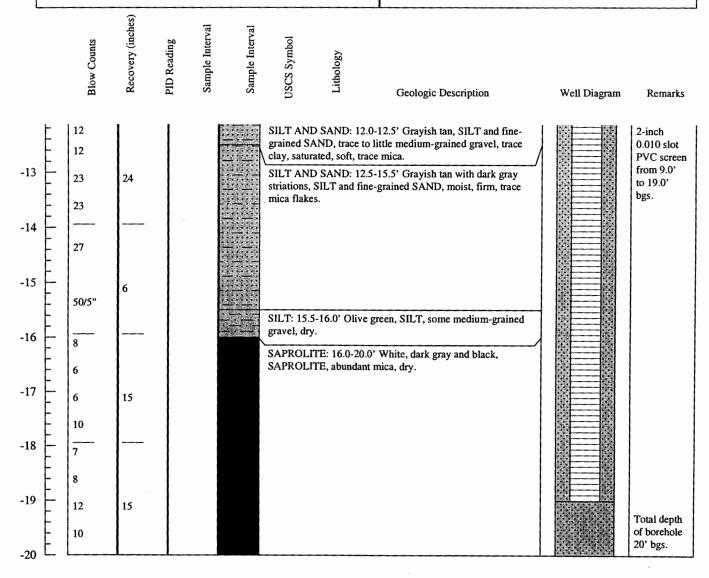
## APPENDIX D MONITORING WELL LITHOLOGIC AND CONSTRUCTION LOGS

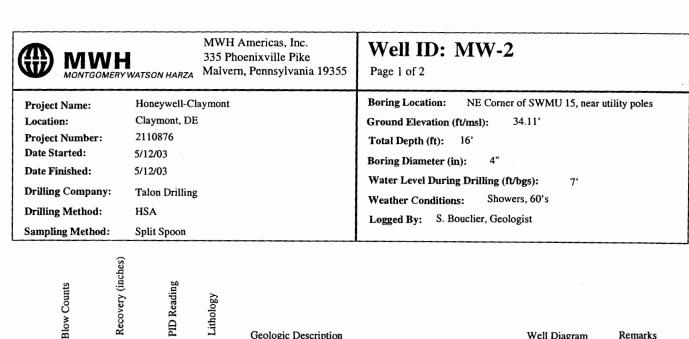


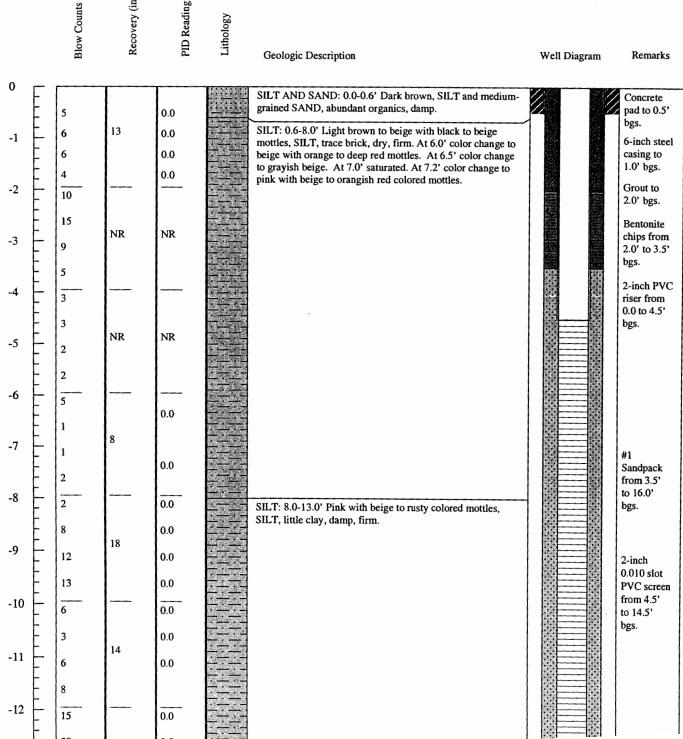




## Well ID: MW-1

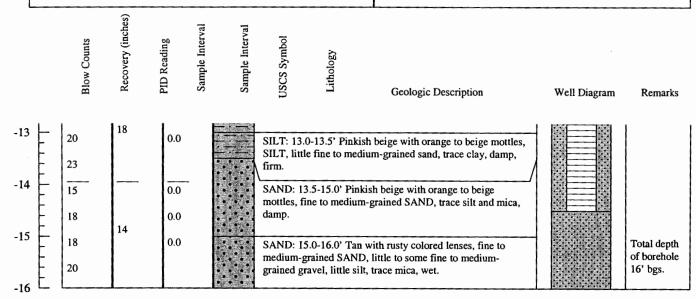








Well ID: MW-2

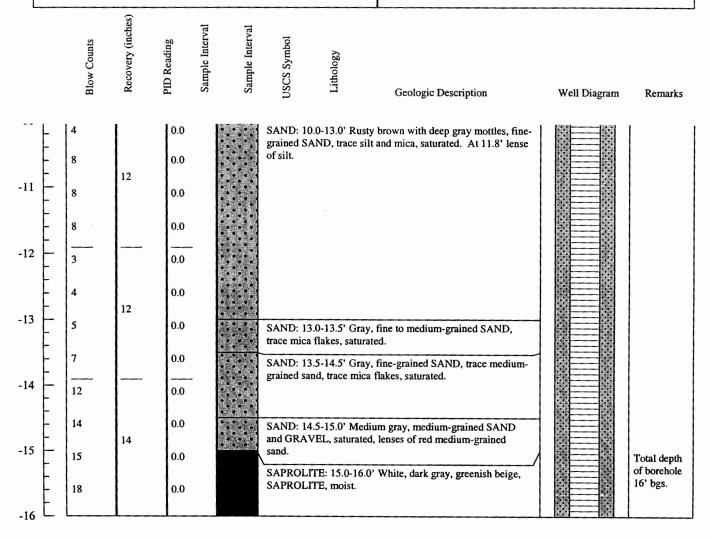


MWH Americas, Inc. Well ID: MW-3 335 Phoenixville Pike Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355 Page 1 of 2 MONTGOMERY WATSON HARZA West of SWMU 18 in Boneyard **Boring Location:** Honeywell-Claymont **Project Name:** Claymont, DE 30.97 Location: Ground Elevation (ft/msl): 2110876 Project Number: Total Depth (ft): Date Started: 5/12/03 Boring Diameter (in): 4" Date Finished: 5/12/03 Water Level During Drilling (ft/bgs): 10' **Drilling Company:** Talon Drilling Overcast, 70's Weather Conditions: HSA **Drilling Method:** Logged By: S. Bouclier, Geologist Sampling Method: Split Spoon

PID Reading Blow Counts Lithology Geologic Description Well Diagram Remarks 0 ASPHALT: 0.0-0.5' ASPHALT, dry. Concrete pad to 1.0' bgs. GRAVEL: 0.5-2.0' Black, medium to coarse-grained NR NR GRAVEL, dry. -1 6-inch steel casing to 1.0' bgs. Grout to -2 10 0.0 CINDER AND ASH: 2.0-3.0' Black, CINDER and ASH, fill 2.5' bgs. material, dry. 0.0 16 Bentonite -3 chips from 0.0 SILT: 3.0-4.0' Medium gray with dark gray to light gray and 2.5' to 4.5' orange mottles, SILT, little fine-grained sand, trace to little bgs. mica flakes, dry, firm. Lenses of 1" thick orange fine to 0.0 medium-grained sand with gray mottles. 2-inch PVC SILT: 4.0-6.7' Medium gray with greenish brown mottles, 0.0 SILT, little clay, trace mica, moist, firm. riser from 0.0 to 6.0' 3 bgs. 0.0 12 -5 3 0.0 6 -6 15 0.0 Sandpack from 4.5' 18 0.0 to 16.0' 22 SILT: 6.7-7.7' Rusty brown with light gray mottles, SILT, bgs. -7 trace clay, mica and fine-grained gravel. 16 0.0 23 0.0 SAND AND SILT: 7.7-10.0' Rusty brown with deep gray -8 mottles, SILT and fine-grained SAND, trace mica, moist. Color change at 9' to light brownish gray with light gray 0.0 mottles, wet. 12 2-inch 0.0 0.010 slot 12 -9 PVC screen 15 from 6.0' 0.0 to 16.0' bgs.



Well ID: MW-3



MWH Americas, Inc. Well ID: MW-4 335 Phoenixville Pike Page 1 of 2 Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355 WATSON HARZA Honeywell-Claymont **Boring Location:** Behind Administrative Building **Project Name:** Claymont, DE State Permit Number 193565W Location: 2110876 **Project Number:** Ground Elevation (ft/msl): 30.5 Date Started: 5/13/03 Total Depth (ft): Date Finished: 5/13/03 Boring Diameter (in): **Drilling Company:** Talon Drilling Water Level During Drilling (ft/bgs): 12.5 **Drilling Method: HSA** Weather Conditions: Overcast, 70's Logged By: S. Bouclier, Geologist Sampling Method: Split Spoon

PID Reading Blow Counts Lithology Geologic Description Well Diagram Remarks 0 SILT AND SAND: 0.0-2.0' Medium brown, SILT and fine-Concrete 0.0 grained SAND, trace mica, abundant rootlets, dry. pad to 1.0' bgs. 0.0 13 6-inch stee1 12 0.0 casing to 1.0' bgs. 0.0 -2 12 0.0 SILT: 2.0-7.0' Grayish tan with light gray to reddish orange mottles, SILT, trace clay and mica flakes, firm, dry. Moist 15 0.0 from 4.0' to 4.5', dry at 4.5'. Grout to 5.5' bgs. -3 15 13 0.0 10 0.0 2-inch PVC riser from 8 0.0 to 9.5' 0.0 bgs. 0.0 -5 12 0.0 12 -6 12 Bentonite 0.0 chips from 12 5.5' to 7.7' 0.0 bgs. -7 16 12 SILT: 7.0-8.5' Tan with light gray to reddish orange mottles, 0.0 SILT, trace mica, dry, firm. Striations of reddish orange 15 colored silt. -8 0.0 10 SILT: 8.5-9.0' Rose to tan with mottles, SILT, dry, firm. 0.0 -9 10 17 SILT: 9.0-9.5' Tan with light gray to reddish orange mottles, 0.0 SILT, trace mica, dry, firm. 10 SILT: 9.5-10.0' Tan with light gray to reddish orange -10 mottles, SILT, trace clay and mica, damp. 2-inch 0.0 0.010 slot SILT: 10.0-12.5' Tan with light gray to reddish orange PVC screen mottles, SILT, little clay, trace mica, moist, soft. 0.0 from 9.5' -11 to 19.5' bgs. 0.0

-12

8

0.0



Well ID: MW-4

